McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—The gaps between the mention of "His Fraudulency" are becoming more frequent and painful in the half-dozen Bourbon organs at the North.

—The Consulate at Callao is the latest vacancy. Leprosy, yellow fever, an epidemic of earthquakes, and a salary of $3,500 are some of the allurements of the position, and yet there are only 761 applicants.

—The threatened exodus from the South is confined to that class of emigrants who subsist on official salaries. No form of industry in the South, with the possible exception of predatory politics, is likely to suffer from a dearth of skilled labor.

—Congressman Cox is not meeting with overwhelming success in his canvass for the Speakership in the South. The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* gives him this decided snub: "The next Speaker will be either Sam Randall or a southern man—probably the former. Neither Cox nor Saylor can beat Randall."

—The Democratic journals at the North chuckle gleefully over the bare possibility of the President being opposed by any members of his own party. The Southern Democratic journals, on the other hand, come forward with promises of support in case the President should need it in carrying out his policy.

—Of course the all-absorbing question of the hour is still, Who first nominated Hayes for the Presidency? And now the Milwaukee *Sentinel* comes to the front with what it deems a "settler," republishing an editorial paragraph in its issue of June 10, 1875, which it asserts is undeniably the first suggestion of Hayes as the Republican candidate. A rapid revival of business may now be looked for.

—By a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury subsidiary silver coin is made exchangeable for national bank notes, in sums of $1,000 or multiples thereof not to exceed the sum of $10,000 in any one demand. On the reception of the notes at the Treasury, the coin will be forwarded at the expense of the government, if the place of delivery be accessible by continuous railroad or by steamboat, provided it can be so delivered by express companies with which the department has contracts. There can hereafter be no reason for a scarcity of silver change in the ordinary transactions of business.

—The withdrawal of Chamberlain, having, for the present, eliminated the South Carolina imbroglio from political discussion, public attention is now concentrated upon Louisiana and the proceedings of the commission. We will not venture to predict the result of the investigation, but one thing is very evident, and that is simply this: if it be a part of a programme that the Nicholls government be established and sustained, the means will be furnished for bringing about that end. Packard and his friends are making a heroic fight, but *might* and *right* are different factors in the controversy, and the latter may have to succumb to the former. If the Republicans of Louisiana are to be handed over to the tender mercies of a bull-dozing Democracy, they will command the sympathy of their political brethren in every other state in the Union.

—We are not of the number of those who believe that it is pardonable in any public officer, who has been elected by the efforts and the votes of a party, to kick away the ladder by which he was elevated after having reached the summit. Political parties in a democratic system are essential to insure wise and honest legislation in making laws, and their subsequent execution in the interest of the people. The people divide upon great principles, upon which the government is to be administered. The assent of a majority to a particular code having been expressed, who will carry into execution the details of that code so well as its advocates? Any party that will entrust the execution of the laws adopted by it to those who endeavored to defeat them will most assuredly act unwisely; and if in the end it passes away, and finds a resting place among the things that were, it will only be another illustration of the connection between cause and effect.

Postscript.

By the latest telegraph news as we go to press a war in Europe seems imminent. At Constantinople yesterday there was a change in the ministry—the Sultan's Cabinet heretofore not being harmonious. Bread stuffs and provisions continue to advance in price in the sea-bord cities, and gold has advanced in New York from five to seven and a half per cent.

Official Cheek.

When the Senatorial Conference met here last fall to nominate a Republican candidate for State Senator, they took upon themselves to name a Senatorial delegate to represent the 34th Senatorial district at the next State Republican Convention in the person of Thomas McNarney, a mail route agent on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. We understand that there is no precedent for this proceeding, it being a little scheme manipulated by Mr. Postmaster Harris, of Lock Haven, which was acquiesced in by our Centre county conferees simply because Clearfield county was not represented and the Senatorial candidate being conceded to our county. The opportunity was a good one for Mr. Harris to set up his little job. Past experience shows that many, very many, of our postmasters and post-office officials have manipulated nominations and thrust themselves upon the party in such a manner as to become a dead weight, and it is about time they were taught that "by virtue of their office" they do not own the Republican party in fee simple. We, in common with many others, repudiate this appointment, and trust that the several county committees will take the same view and make a legitimate appointment at the proper time.

It would seem to be fair that the party should demand of officials who have had an extension or a new lease of office bestowed upon them to promote their own interests as well as that of their party by offering to follow instead of persisting in leadership. This, we are aware, would be a degree of modesty and prudence not at all common to the average office seeker or office holders, nevertheless the party as well as the people would profit thereby, which would be a very good reason for a fair trial. But this is not all: a temporary relief from the effects of office holders' conventions would be quite as productive of good in stimulating party activity as is now being derived from civil service reform. Who will inaugurate the reformation? Speak out, gentlemen.

The Advance in Prices for Grain and Other Products.

We congratulate the farmers upon the good times coming for them, foreshadowed by the advance in prices for all kinds of grain. We would have been greatly pleased had the advance taken place before so much grain had left the county, for whatever benefits so important an interest benefits every one; but, as it is, we regard the whole interests of our county improved by it. It gives encouragement to the farmers, it restores confidence in the value of land and of land products, and both to those who wish to buy land and to those who wish to sell the outlook is one of encouragement. Every dollar's worth of property in our county and every laboring man's labor is either directly or indirectly benefitted by this advance, and every one should feel gratified.

From times of great depression all interests cannot revive at once, and the revival will come surest when it comes in due season to each, for then each will help the other and the benefits will be lasting. The outlook for the iron interest is improving slowly, not so much from advance in prices as in the economy of production, which is a real substantial profit to all concerned, and at the bottom of which lies the true secret of success and of prosperity. The coal and lumber interests cannot long lag behind, and when these also turn for the better what is now slow confidence will become assured faith, and every interest will again start into new life.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION

Carolina in the Hands of Hampton.

The End of the Gubernatorial Contest—An Address to the Republicans of South Carolina.

The United States troops were formed and moved out of the State House at Columbia, S. C., at 12 M. Tuesday. About the same hour Chamberlain issued the following address, retiring from the contest for the Governorship:

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA: By your choice I was made Governor of this State in 1874. At the election on the 7th November last I was again by your votes elected to the same office. My title to the office, upon every legal and moral ground, is to-day clear and perfect. By the recent decision and action of the President of the United States I find myself unable to longer maintain my official rights with the prospect of final success, and I hereby announce to you that I am unwilling to prolong a struggle which can only bring further suffering upon those who engage in it. In announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you that the Republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintenance of their political and civil rights. Constituting, beyond question, a large majority of the lawful voters of the State, you allied yourselves with the political party whose central and inspiring principle has hitherto been the civil and political freedom of all men under the Constitution and laws of our country. By heroic efforts and sacrifices, which the just verdict of history will rescue from the cowardly scorn now cast upon them by political placemen and traders, you secured the electoral vote of South Carolina for Hayes and Wheeler. In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and injury.

From authentic evidence, it is shown that not less than one hundred of your number were murdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation; you were denied employment, driven from your homes, robbed of the earnings of years of honest industry, hunted for your lives like wild beasts, your families outraged and scattered, for no offence except your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights; you trusted, as you had a right to trust, that if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the government of the United States, in the discharge of its constitutional duty, would protect the lawful government of the State from overthrow at the hands of your political enemies. From causes patent to all men, and questioned by none who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the government which your votes have established; for many weary months you have waited for your deliverance, while the long struggle for the Presidency was in progress; you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the national Republican party to keep your allegiance true to that party, in order that your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending.

To-day, April 10, 1877, by order of the President, whom your votes alone rescued from overwhelming defeat, the government of the United States abandons you, deliberately withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful government of the state will be speedily overthrown. By a new interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, at variance alike with the previous practice of the government and with the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Executive of the United States evades the duty of ascertaining which of the two rival state governments is the lawful one, and by the withdrawal of troops now protecting the state from domestic violence, abandons the lawful state government to a struggle with insurrectionary force too powerful to be repelled. The ground of the policy, upon which such action is defended, is startling. It is said that the North is weary of the long Southern troubles. It was weary, too, of the long struggle which sprung from the stupendous crime of chattel slavery, and longed for repose. It sought to cover them from sight by wicked compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace; but God held it to its duty until, through a conflict which rocked and agonized the nation, the great crime was put away and freedom was ordained for all. It is said that if a majority of the people of a state are unable by physical force to maintain their rights they must be left to political servitude.

Is this a doctrine before heard of in our history? If it shall prevail its consequences will not be long confined to South Carolina and Louisiana. It is said that a Democratic House of Representatives will refuse an appropriation for the army of the United States if the lawful government of South Carolina is maintained by the military forces. Submission to such coercion marks the degeneracy of the political party or people which endures it. A Government worthy the name, a political party fit to wield power, never before blanched at such a threat. But the edict has gone forth. No argument or considerations which your friends could present have sufficed to avert the disaster. No effective means of resistance to the consummation of the wrong are left. The struggle can be prolonged. My strict legal rights are of course wholly unaffected by the action of the President. No court of the state has jurisdiction to pass upon my title to my office. No lawful Legislature can be convened except upon my call. If the use of the powers promised ultimate success to our cause I should not shrink from any sacrifice which might confront me. It is a cause in which, by the light of reason and conscience, a man might well lay down his life; but, to my mind, my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have hitherto been willing to ask you, Republicans of South Carolina, to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relief should come from the Government of the United States.

That relief will never come, and I cannot ask you to follow me further. In my judgment I can no longer serve you by further resistance to the impending calamity. With gratitude to God for the measure of endurance with which He has hitherto inspired me, with gratitude to you for your boundless confidence in me, with profound admiration for your matchless fidelity to the cause in which we have struggled, I now announce to you and the people of the State that I shall no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina. The motives and purposes of the President of the United States in the policy which compels me to pursue my present course are unquestionably honorable and patriotic. I devoutly pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of this action, and that peace, justice, freedom and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
Governor of South Carolina.

Approving the Retirement.

The following has also been given to the public:

To his Excellency D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, Columbus, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: Recurring to the views severally expressed by us during our personal conference which we had the honor to hold with you yesterday in regard to the political complications which have grown out of the late canvass in this State, we beg leave to apprise you formally of the conclusion we have reached after mature deliberation and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject. While we are no less inspired with admiration for the dignified and resolute manner in which you consistently maintained your claims to the Gubernatorial chair, by virtue of the election held in November last, that while we are solemnly impressed with the validity of your title to the office, we are unanimous in the belief that to prolong the contest in the absence of that moral aid to which we feel ourselves and our party justly entitled at the hands of the National Administration, installed in larger measure through the same agencies which are now held to be insufficient for our maintainance, will be to incur the responsibility of keeping alive partisan prejudices, which are in the last degree detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State, and perhaps of precipitating a physical conflict that could have but one result to our defenseless constituency. We cannot afford to contribute, however indirectly, to such a catastrophe, even in advocacy of what we know to be our rights. We are agreed, therefore, in counselling you to discontinue the struggle for the occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair, convinced, as we are, that in view of the disastrous odds to which its maintainance has been subjected by the action of the National Administration your retirement will involve no surrender of principle, nor its motive be misapprehended by the great body of that political party to which, in common with ourselves, you are attached, and whose success in the past in this State has been enabled by your intelligent and unselfish services. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, Attorney-General.
THOS. C. DUNN, Comptroller-General.
JOHN R. TOLBERT, Sup't of Education.
TH. CARDOZA, Treasurer South Carolina.
JAMES KENNEDY, Adj't and Insp. Gen.
H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

Possession of the State House.

The following correspondence transpired during the day between General Hampton and Mr. Chamberlain:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXEC'VE CHAMBER,
COLUMBUS, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR: Having learned that you now purpose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber, with the records and papers belonging to the Executive office now in your possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same at any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

To Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF S. CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR: Replying to your note of this date I have to say that my private secretary will meet such officer as you may designate, at 12 meridian to-morrow, at the Executive Chamber, for the purpose indicated in your note.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor S. C.

To Hon. WADE HAMPTON.

Our dispatches from Columbia say: "There is no excitement whatever, all parties seeming to take the result as the proper one for the future welfare of the state."

The Feeling at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain from the contest for the Gubernatorial authority in South Carolina confirms in their essential particulars the purposes which he made known to the President during his visit here, and which were advisedly stated in these dispatches at the time. The President evidently did not expect that Chamberlain would surrender without an effort to establish the legality of his claim to the Governorship through the courts, but he did not anticipate any resort to violence on either side. There had been much talk here of a determination on the part of Chamberlain to resist, and it was stated that means were raised to carry on a contest. This, however, did not coincide with the President's expectation. He felt implicit confidence from the first that the struggle would be peacefully terminated. The President, in speaking to some friends to-night, observed that he was gratified at the termination of the dispute, and that he would now hold the government in authority there to a complete fulfillment of the promises which were made.

The President as well as other members of the Administration severally express there gratification that there was no disturbance consequent on the withdrawal of the troops from the State House in Columbia, and that there is absolute peace. In fact, they thought this would be the result from the assurances of Governor Hampton, otherwise the order for withdrawal would not have been issued; and, besides, Governor Chamberlain, when in Washington, said nothing to the Executive authorities that would lead to the belief that he would do any act to obstruct the wishes of the Administration in behalf of Governor Hampton. Senator Patterson is much discouraged in consequence of events at Columbia, and says that the death-knell of the Republican party in the South has been sounded by the act of the President. No dispatches have been received at the Executive Mansion regarding events at Columbia. Governor Hampton telegraphed Senator Gordon yesterday as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10—3.32 P. M.
General J. B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: Perfect peace prevails. Troops withdrawn and Chamberlain surrenders. South Carolina thanks you. WADE HAMPTON.

Senator Gordon responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.
To Governor Hampton, S. C:
SIR: Your telegram just received. The friends of peace, of justice, and of constitutional government everywhere rejoice with you.
J. B. GORDON.

Northwest's Great Pool.

H. Kennedy & Co. Suing the Members Who Withheld Margins—Dows, Tracy, Scott, and Curtin Parties in the Suit—Loss of $1,500,000 to be Made Good.

It was reported last evening that a suit had been brought by H. Kennedy & Co., the bankers who acted as brokers for the Northwestern pool, to compel the parties in the pool to refund the losses sustained by Kennedy & Co. in their efforts to keep up the stock. The pool was a large one, the amount of stock pooled being 50,000 shares, and the members of the pool are prominent in business and political circles. The fact that men of such reputed large means had "laid down" in such a way on their brokers created no little stir outside of the sensation afforded by the fall in the stock and the news that a suit had been brought by Kennedy & Co., an old and highly respected house, was considered as corroborative of their side of the story, which had been strenuously contradicted for certain reasons by persons in the pool. A *Sun* representative called on Mr. Harvey Kennedy late last evening, and found him closeted with a well-known Wall street magnate. Mr. Kennedy said, "We have served a summons on David Dows, W. L. Scott, John F. Tracy, Abram Bayliss, F. H. Tows, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Flower of Benedic, Flower & Co., John R. Garland, and others as members of the pool whose failure to come to time with margins caused our suspension.

* * * * * *

The recent failure of the Broad street house of H. Kennedy & Co. is like to bring out some interesting facts respecting the late pool in the Northwestern shares. The pool was composed of twelve members, prominent among which were David Dows, W. L. Scott, John F. Tracy, Abram Bayliss, ex-Gov. Curtin, Albert Keep, President of the road, and R. J. Flower.—*New York Sun, April 14th.*

JUDGE MEYER is now a full-fledged candidate for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Williams. While we are free to admit that Mr. Meyer has excelled himself as a successful Judge, we must inform him that there is only one Supreme Judge to elect at the ensuing election and a majority of the people have already decided to elect Judge Sterrett. No doubt this will be timely news to Judge Meyer, but the people of this district are entirely content to have him remain as their President Judge.

SNOW SHOE, April 6, '77.

Criders school, in Snow Shoe township, closed Wednesday, April 4th. In the afternoon there were singing, declamations, etc., by the pupils. Evident regrets were shown on the part of both pupils and teacher at the thought of separation. Prizes were awarded for spelling and attendance. Theodore Silkknitter received the prize in the first spelling class, Edward Harnish in the second, and Fountain Silkknitter in third. Those receiving prizes for regular attendance were Miss Minnie Cheesman and Miss Della Silkknitter, neither of which missed a single day during the term. George Holt, Eddie Harnish and Fountain Silkknitter were absent but one day. The day wound up with a treat of cakes and goods things generally, prepared by the parents, who have the kindest wishes of the teacher.

J. B. WEAVER.

The Editor of the Philadelphia "Times" Gets a Cowhiding.

Quite an excitement was created on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, last Monday by the attempted whipping of Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, by Nat. McKay, Government contractor. McClure was in the company of ex-Governor Curtin, when McKay approached with a long whip and struck him. Then McClure caught McKay by the throat, and while holding him some one from behind dealt McClure a blow, while another in front of him struck him over the left eye. These men are supposed to be friends of McKay. One of them got away and the other was arrested along with McKay. The prisoners were given a hearing at the Central Station and were held to bail to answer.

State News.

Main street, Oil City, is being paved.

Beecher didn't have a very large audience at Reading.

R. C. Cox, late treasurer of Tioga county, is being tried again.

The Everett *Press* sees the necessity of a lock-up in that town.

A party of seventy left Shenandoan on Tuesday for the Black Hills.

The Allentown Academy made a hundred dollars out of Beecher's lecture.

Jimmy Kerrigan was released from the Mauch Chunk Jail on Tuesday.

Fifteen persons left York on Tuesday with the intention of settling in Iowa.

An Allegheny merchant has put up a sign: "In God we trust; all others cash."

Dr. McEwen, the Altoona bigamist, was arrested yesterday and placed in jail.

John Bourne, the chief burgess of Sunbury, was formerly a locomotive engineer.

Oliver D. Hofford, a well-known citizen of Allentown, died on Monday, aged 42.

Daniel Transue, of Easton, had his foot cut off by a moving coal train on Monday.

Two-thirds of the business in some of the towns in this State is done with orders.

James Burkett, of Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, was burned to death on Friday.

Eleven applicants for admission to the bar are undergoing examination at Pittsburgh.

The preliminary hearing in the Miller murder case will take place at Lebanon, April 19.

David Davis, crazed by business troubles, committed suicide, at Hyde Park, Monday night.

Father Winter is also to be removed from the pastorship of the Church of the Nativity, in Bethlehem.

Turkey Again Challenges Russia.

All the despatches from abroad indicate that the Eastern situation is now extremely critical. On Tuesday the Porte telegraphed a long circular to all the Ottoman representatives abroad. It lays stress on the Porte's desire for peace and determination to execute reforms. It does not reject the protocol absolutely, but only those points which admit of foreign interferences in Turkey's internal affairs. It repels the declaration appended to the protocol by Count Schouvaloff, and says the Porte will only consent to send a delegate to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia is disposed to disarm at the same time. It asks the power to induce Montenegro to show a more conciliatory attitude. The Porte will consult the Chamber of Deputies about Montenegro and give the Montenegrins a final answer.

A later despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from constantinople announces that the Turkish Chamber of Deputies has finally rejected the demands of the Montenegrins by a vote of 65 to 18, and that the charges de affaires have received the Porte's decision respecting the protocol. It does not differ from the summary of the circular to Turkish representatives reported above. Peace or war now depends upon Russia's reception of the Turkish circular. There is some question of prolonging the armistice between Turkey and Montenegro after April 13.

Reuter's despatch from St. Petersbug confirms the report that Russia has fixed upon the 13th inst. as the date before which the Porte must give decision in regard to sending an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburg. The *Agencie Russe* says everything depends upon the decision which the ambassador would bring, but in any case Russia, having gone to the utmost limit in the path of concession, will not go a single step further. The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* declares that war is inevitable. The situation is such that retreat is impossible for either party.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Poetry.

The Title.

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me."

'Twas at the heavenly gate he stood—
That child so bright and fair
With face so beautiful and good,
He seemed to 've come from there.

He knocked for entrance and there came
An angel clothed in white;
Humility—her face and name
The index of her heart.

The child looked up with trustful face,
And as he looked, he said:
"Permit me to come in, for grace
My pardon it has sealed."

The angel looked upon the child,
So beautiful and pure;
And when she asked, with accents mild:
"And is your title sure?"

He clasped his hands in prayer and said:
This is my only plea—
'Suffer the children, and forbid
Them not, to come to me.'"

Then did the angel's face with joy
Turn toward that artless child:
"Come, and thrice welcome here, sweet boy;
Thy pardon now is sealed."

The heavenly gate then opened wide
To let the angel in,
And with her entered, too, the child,
Freed from all guilt and sin.

Our Story Teller.

Lilian.

(Concluded.)

"Well, I say again, mamma, that it made us all look ridiculous; and the footman deserves to be discharged for admitting him." The speaker is Mrs. Ogilvie's only daughter, a handsome, haughty girl, who in her elaborate morning toilet quite eclipses poor "cousin Lilian," also sitting at the well appointed breakfast-table. She is discussing the events of the preceding evening, and the "him" alluded to is unlucky "uncle Harold."

The young lady is not in the best of tempers. She rarely is. She is tired and languid this morning, and is conscious that her complexion has a slightly yellow tinge; to complete her misfortunes, "cousin Lilian" is looking as fresh as a rose.

[illegible] smile reproof at her dear child's vehemence. The good lady objects to all emotion as having a tendency to age people. She herself is a long way beyond the fortieth birthday which she owns to, but her maid could tell of sundry cosmetics which lend their aid to the still smooth face, the dentist could make sundry revelations touching the regular white teeth, and, as for her smile, which makes many people consider her "such a dear woman," it is no part of her nature, but put on, like the luxuriant tresses which adorn her head, for effect. A thorough woman of the world is Mrs. Ogilvie; and she has as much charity and truth as the polished silver urn reflecting back her capacious figure and well-preserved countenance.

"My dear girl," she rejoins, "you must not speak so harshly of your uncle."

"You need not remind me of the relationship," the daughter interrupts. "I lay no claim to it. He is Lilian's exclusive property; and I hope she is satisfied with the way in which she paraded him last night."

"I paraded him!" echoes Lilian, flushing at the unkind speech.

"Yes, you know you did. It would have been easy, if you had chosen, to get him away, so that he did not appear amongst our guests in that idiotic way."

"My dearest Clara," remonstrates her mother, "you really take too severe a view of the matter. Uncle Harold may be eccentric without being idiotic. I believe him to be a very worthy man, and I trust you will learn to like him."

"And I trust that I shall not have much opportunity. Why should I learn to like him?" asks Clara, sharply.

"You forget, love, that he is my brother-in law." Mrs. Ogilvie's lips utter these words; but her eyes say, "You forget Lilian is present." "Lilian, my dear," she adds, turning to her niece, "be good enough to ask my maid for a handkerchief." And, as the door closes behind the girl, she says, confidentially, to her daughter, "I think it would be wise for us to pay the horrid man a little attention. After all these years abroad, he may very likely have amassed a large fortune."

"Quite wrong, my dear sister-in-law; I only wish you were right. My life in the Colonies has not been so prosperous as all that. Such money as I made I have invested in a small annuity, and what is left is a mere trifle. I may as well tell you the truth at once, knowing right well that it can make no difference in your regard, or in that of my pretty Clara here." So delivers himself "uncle Harold," who, wearing a huge pair of list slippers, has come noiselessly into the room and overheard part—Mrs. Ogilvie would like to know how much—of her last speech, and now stands gazing at them with his sharp little eyes.

"Why, of course, Harold, you must not think that your worldly circumstances can in any way affect me. You will learn better than that before your short visit here is concluded," answers Mrs. Ogilvie, rather stiffly, and with an emphasis in the word "short." "I was saying to my daughter when you entered, that I hoped you had money, as it enables a man living by himself to live so much more comfortably."

"You are right there, Jane"—sitting down to the table, and helping himself bountifully to various dainties which adorn it—"my small means won't purchase me much pleasure; but, as you are so kind, I shall often come and see you. You will not refuse, I know, to take pity upon a lonely old buffer."

Sensitive Mrs. Ogilvie, shuddering inwardly at the vulgar word "buffer," murmurs, in tones which indicate just the reverse, that, as a relative, of course they will be glad to see him occasionally; and, Lilian re-entering the room, the "old buffer" salutes her with a kiss which makes the teaspoons rattle in the saucers. And so breakfast proceeds.

The one topic with Mrs. Ogilvie and her daughter is a subscription ball which is appointed to be held at the Victoria Rooms a few days after Christmas, and is expected to be a very fashionable affair.

"Uncle Harold," who possesses an inordinate appetite, proceeds steadily to satisfy it, seeming scarcely to hear the voluble flow of language on the great question of dress. At length, with evident reluctance, he lays down his knife and fork, and, having emptied a cup of coffee at a draught, addresses himself to Lilian with—

"And what are you going to wear at this grand ball, my dear?"

Poor Lilian! She knows well that such things are not for her.

"I am not going, uncle," she answers, simply.

"Not going? Nonsense! You are going to take Lilian, surely?"—to Mrs. Ogilvie.

"I should be glad to do so," she answers, frigidly; "but I really find myself unable to afford the cost which her outfit would entail. Nor am I quite certain," pursues that good lady, in a moral tone, "whether it is good for Lilian to partake now of those pleasures from which her future life—"

"Oh, never mind all that!" interposes "uncle Harold." "Come, I will stand the 'rig out'—that is, if five pounds will cover it—can't afford more—if you will take her. And, if you won't, although I'm rather backward in my dancing, why I'm blessed if I don't go myself!"

This last argument is conclusive—anything was preferable to that—and so it is arranged that Lilian is to go; and, some of the guests who are staying at the house entering the room, there is no chance of renewing the conversation.

* * * * * * * *

Christmas is always kept at the Cedars with much fasting and merriment. Harold Ogilvie enjoys himself thoroughly, and keeps his word touching Lilian's dress. Nothing will do unless the eccentric old gentleman purchases it himself. He makes sundry trips to Bristol in a furtive, mysterious way, never vouchsafing a word as to what he does there, and, as the result of his exertions, in due course a box arrives at the Cedars. It is locked, and he keeps the key, it being his whim that the contents shall be a secret until the evening of the ball.

The momentous night arrives at last. The key has been given up, and "uncle Harold" quietly waits for Lilian to make her appearance. When she enters his face lights up with a look of admiration which is well deserved. Radiantly beautiful is the young girl. Robed in a magnificent dress of flowing white silk, the rich material itself almost hidden beneath a mass of costly lace, with the minor details which go to make up a lady's toilet all elaborated to the utmost perfection—from the spray of pure white lilies in her golden hair to the delicate slippers which encase her tiny feet—Lilian on this evening is peerless. She throws her arms around the old man's neck.

"Oh, how can I ever thank you for all this? How kind it is of you!"—with a shower of kisses. "But"—and there is a tinge of sadness in her tone—"I fear aunt will be cross. She will say it was wrong to spend so much money on poor me."

"Your aunt be—blessed!" cries "uncle Harold." "Although, as you all know, I have but little cash, that little is my own to do what I like with. I meant you to look well, and I am satisfied."

There is no mistake about this; he is satisfied. As he speaks he is alternately advancing and retreating, first with his head on one side and then on the other. At this juncture Mrs. and Miss Ogilvie enter. The latter would rather have bitten her tongue through than have uttered the little cry of admiration which Lilian's appearance wrings from her. Mrs. Orgilvie's voice is full of astonishment, and, far from well pleased, she says—

"Why, Lilian, child, you really look very nice! But, Harold"—turning to the old man—"I must say that I think this is rather injudicious of you. I mean," pursues Mrs. Ogilvie, "that such grandeur hardly becomes one in Lilian's position, and, kind as it is of you, it is rather extravagant for one in your straitened circumstances."

"Well it is a little bit of extravagance, Jane, I can't deny it," he responds, meekly. "But then, you see, I wanted Lilian to look well just this once. It won't occur again, for Madame Blondel put so high a price upon her services that, with this little present for Clara, all my ready cash is pretty well gone"—producing as he speaks a necklace apparently of very large pearls and opals.

Clara, forgetting for the moment her jealousy, is beginning to smile; but her mother, eyeing the offering in "uncle Harold's" extended hand, inquires in the tone which implies a conviction already formed—

"Are they real?"

"Why, with my limited means, you can scarcely suppose that I am able to purchase—"

Mrs. Ogilvie interrupts sharply—

"Both my daughter and myself are obliged to you, but I would rather that Clara did not wear it. There is nothing so vulgar as false jewelry. Now, my dears"—to her charges "the carriage is waiting;" and she sweeps from the room followed by her daughter, whose unaccustomed smile has given place to a sad pout. Lilian lingers just an instant to say good night to her uncle, and then trips after them, leaving her relative, with a curious kind of smile, replacing his rejected offering in his pocket.

The trio are very late when they arrive at Clifton, for the frost has broken up and a rapid thaw has made the roads very bad. The Victoria Rooms are thronged; and, when Mrs. Ogilvie's party make their appearance, the glances of admiration from the men and of envy from the ladies prove that Lilian is a great success. Unaccustomed to these fashionable gatherings, the scene fairly dazzles her, and to her timid and retiring nature, the ordeal is almost painful as men who know Mrs. Ogilvie come crowding round eager for an introduction. Lilian hears name after name. At last Mrs. Ogilvie, in defense to the title, throws a little extra sweetness into her voice as she introduces "Sir Ronald Flemynge;" and Lilian looks up to find herself face to face with her acquaintance of the railway. She blushes rosy red at the recognition; and this convinces Sir Ronald, who has been wondering for some time, that this beautiful girl, radiant in her costly dress, is identical with that plainly attired fellow-traveler of his who since their chance meeting has been more in his thoughts than he would care to own. But he is too well bred to betray any surprise, bowing before her with all gravity as he places upon her card, in three different places, the name which Mrs. Ogilvie by hard generalship, has succeeded in securing only once for her two daughters.

Although at Miss Purkisson's select establishment for young ladies useful learning is rigorously tabooed, yet it is the good lady's pride to render her pupils perfect in the accomplishments of society. Lilian dances very well, and when Sir Ronald claims her hand for a waltz, a dance in which he himself is an adept, with her slight form gracefully undulating, responsive to every movement of her partner's, they float around the room in what seems to the young girl a sort of dreamy trance. In the pauses of the dance he converses on many subjects, but makes no allusion to their previous meeting. At length Lilian says, simply—

"I have to thank you, Sir Ronald Flemynge, for your kind assistance in my railway difficulty; but perhaps you have forgotten it?"

"No, Miss Ogilvie, I have not forgotten it; but thanks are more due from than to me. I am only too grateful to find that so trifling a service has gained me a place in your thoughts."

"And yet you have not been very anxious to attest your gratitude," with an arch smile.

"I scarcely knew what to do," he answers. "I feared that you might think it in bad taste to recall so trival an affair."

"It was not trival to me, Sir Ronald."

"Nor to me, I assure you," he states, gravely. "Still I did not venture to remind you. It seemed so strange to meet you here."

She interrupts him with—

"You mean you cannot understand meeting, in all this fashionable finery, your humble acquaintance of the train. Did you ever hear of Cinderella?"

"I have, Miss Ogilvie."

"Then I need not warn you to place no reliance on ladies whom you meet in ball-rooms. If you remember, at a certain hour poor Cinderella's grandeur vanished, and she went home in rags and tatters."

"Leaving the prince disconsolate, if you will allow me to finish. And I think it served him right. In my humble opinion he was a very feeble-minded prince indeed."

"What would you have done then?" inquired Lilian, demurely.

"If I had been that prince, Miss Ogilvie, and fascinated by the beauty and grace of my partner"—with a glance which sends the warm blood mantling over her cheeks—"when the metamorphosis took place I should not have lost sight of her, but should have followed her home."

"Would you, Sir Ronald? In her shabby dress, and in view of all the guests?"

"In sight of all the world, Miss Ogilvie, and—"

"Lilian, my dear! I fear you are dancing too much"—they have both been standing still talking some time—"you had better rest yourself a little, love." So says Mrs. Ogilvie, skillfully trying to effect a diversion in favor of her daughter, in which, to her great satisfaction, she is partially successful.

Lilian's card is filled; and she is successively claimed by various vapid youths, who unanimously vote her slow, for their empty remarks fall on an unheeding ear. But Sir Ronald's name is down twice more on her programme; he also contrives, despite her aunt's manœuvring, to escort her in to supper; and so the night, such a delightful one for Lilian, comes at last to an end, Mrs. Ogilvie's carriage is announced, and Sir Ronald attends them to it. As he stands bare-headed, wishing them good night, he tells Mrs. Ogilvie that he shall do himself the honor of riding over soon to see how they all are after their fatigue. Lilians little hand receives a warm clasp, and then the window, all blurred with damp, shuts him from view, and the horses' heads are turned towards home.

After a lapse of two days Sir Ronald Flemynge is announced. He does not stay long, for the mistress of the Cedars has no idea of any one supplanting Clara, and is careful that he shall not enjoy a *tete-a-tete* with Lilian. He resides with his mother in the neighborhood, but, much to Mrs. Ogilvie's chagrin, has visited them but rarely. That good lady has long made up her mind that he would make a good match for her daughter, an opinion in which Lady Flemynge, an equally worldly woman, fully coincides. For the Flemynge estates are so heavily mortgaged that when the jointure which she enjoys shall cease at her death, nothing but a wealthy marriage can save her only son, Sir Ronald, from almost absolute poverty. Hitherto Mrs. Ogilvie has fancied that if he would only come often enough the charms of her daughter would be sure to captivate him; but, as day after day passes on, it is plainly apparent to every one that, though the bird has fallen into the net, it is not one of her spreading.

The winter is long and dreary. The weather is fitful and uncertain, but always bad. Sometimes the rough country roads are fast bound by iron frost, sometimes they are deep in mire; but snow, rain, and clinging fog, scarcely a day passes that Sir Ronald does not call on some pretext or other at the Cedars. His visits give great delight to Lilian. A dozen times a day she gazes from the window of her own chamber out over the country landscape to catch a glimpse of the expected form; and when she hears his horse's hoofs on the gravel, how carefully she glances into the mirror to see that everything is in its place, ere she runs down to greet him, with the flush of a new-born happiness tinging her face.

"Uncle Harold" is still staying at the Cedars, notwithstanding that his hostess has done everything but tell him plainly to go. A great friendship has sprung up between him and the young Baronet Despite the contrast between the brusque bluntness and absence of all artificial polish of the one and the high-bred, somewhat cold bearing of the other, there is yet in them that natural feeling which draws together two honest men. The old gentleman is well pleased at the appearance of affairs; and there the satisfaction ends. Clara Ogilvie is simply furious; and her mother has taken counsel with Lady Flemynge, who drives over occasionally when the weather permits, coming to the conclusion that something must be done.

* * * * * *

The cold weather has returned with redoubled vigor. A hard, black frost has set in, which seems to benumb all nature. Out of doors the landscape is dark and cheerless; within, Mrs. Ogilvie, opening with icy composure the morning letter-bag, looks like the presiding genius of winter, Clara with sour countenance like an attending north east wind, and Lilian, whose smiling face yet bears a tinge of sadness, like early spring, kept in check by the other two.

"Dear me," says "uncle Harold," opening his one letter, "what a lot of money! Why, my dear sister-in-law, I almost fancy myself a Crœsus." The old gentleman displays a cheque for forty pounds, and explains that it is the quarterly installment of his annuity.

His sister-in-law, whose mind has sundry misgivings, eyes him sharply.

"And is that paltry one hundred and sixty pounds a year all your property, Harold?"

"Why, no, not exactly, Jane. You see there is no wardrobe, and"—complacently regarding a huge silver watch and pinchbeck chain—"a little jewelry, not to mention those imitation pearls which you did not fancy."

Mrs. Ogilvie treats this reply with silent contempt, and reads aloud from a delicate, rose-tinted missive which respectfully informs friends, parents, and guardians generally that the duties of Minerva House will be resumed—D. V.—on such a date by the Lady Principal, Miss Purkesson.

"And so, Lilian," says Mrs. Ogilvie, as she deliberately refolds the circular, "you had better commence your preparations to-day. I have made arrangements with Miss Purkesson, and she will accept you in future as a junior teacher at a small salary. The young ladies will be returning in a week's time, and she informs me that she would be glad of your services a few days beforehand."

Poor Lilian is too surprised to speak. From sundry hints she has imagined that she was not destined to revisit the classic precincts of Minerva House. There is a little mist of tears in her eyes, and through it she is conscious of Clara smiling at her evident distress. "Uncle Harold" is the first to speak.

"You don't mean to say that you are going to send Lilian back to school?"

"I do not mean to say anything about it," rejoins Mrs. Ogilvie, with frigid dignity. "I deem it unnecessary, having already explained my plans."

"Well, but, my dear Jane," expostulates "uncle Harold," "why should you do this? It is not for the little she eats and drinks. Surely you can afford to keep her; if not, I will contribute my little mite towards it. Besides, who knows but what she may soon make a good marriage? Why, there is young Flemynge—"

"If you mean Sir Ronald Flemynge," says Mrs. Ogilvie, correcting him in a most impressive manner, "it is mainly for that reason that I am anxious for Lilian to return. I have observed with much surprise, not to say pain, a degree of intimacy between them which I cannot approve of. Sir Ronald is already engaged to Clara, and, under those circumstances, his flirting with my niece is wrong. I do not blame him so much. Young men will be young men; and, when girls like Lilian are so forward, and choose to forget that modesty which should be inherent in every young person—"

The good lady gets no farther. Lilian, with face ashy pale, and one trembling hand clutching the table, listens with a half-incredulous expression on her face, as if it must be a hideous dream. But "uncle Harold," in a voice which no one has heard before, says, sternly—

"Are you aware, Jane—Mrs. Ogilvie—that Lilian is present—that you are speaking—ay, and speaking falsely—of the child of my dead brother?"

Mrs. Ogilvie rises with calm dignity. The crisis, which is not unwelcome, is come at last, and she takes advantage of it.

"I do not need to be reminded that Lilian is my niece by marriage; you will be good enough to remember that you—unfortunately—are the brother of my deceased husband. But I do not consider the one any excuse for a bold, forward behavior, nor the other a sufficient reason that I should submit to insult in my own house." Mrs. Ogilvie continues after a pause, speaking still in the same cold, hard voice, "Under these circumstances, you will see the propriety of making your visit here as brief as possible; and your amiable *protege* will make her arrangements for returning to Miss Purkesson's to-morrow. Do you understand me, Lilian?"

This question is addressed to the air. Lilian, during Mrs. Ogilvie's excitement, has left the room. With the tidings of Sir Ronald's engagement—the truth of which she never doubts—still ringing in her ears, she has hastily put on hat and jacket, and, out in the cold wintry air and freezing wind, is speeding away—she knows not, cares not whither. She is wending her way down the avenue, when she starts and stops. A carriage, which she recognizes as Lady Flemyng's, is approaching, and, scarcely conscious of what she is doing, she turns aside, taking a narrow path through some thick shrubs down to the frozen river.

Lady Flemynge and her son are in the carriage. He recognizes Lilian, and, in defiance of his mother, who would restrain him, hastens after her. He loses sight of her in the dense underwood, and calls her by name, but meets with no response. The girl hears him, but speeds on only the faster. Hot indignation is surging in her heart. What right has he to follow her—what right with smooth-spoken words to win her love, his own being plighted to another? And, so thinking, she flies. The path ends close to the stream. He is almost behind her now; she cannot, will not stop, so essays to cross upon the smooth ice. But she has taken only a few hurried steps when she loses her footing upon the treacherous surface, fruitlessly struggles to recover her balance, and falls heavily; she is conscious of a dull blow on the back of her head, and then is lying senseless on the ice.

Slowly recovering from her swoon, Lilian hears as in a dream—

"Oh, my darling, speak to me! Speak to me, Lilian dearest! My own love, awake and speak to me!"

She uncloses her eyes to find herself again in the house. Sir Ronald has laid her on a couch, but the strong arms which have borne her home are still around her, and his rich voice is murmuring words of deep and passionate love. One glance at his face is enough—falsehood and deceit have no place there. A great calm comes into Lilian's troubled heart, and regardless of the scornful looks of Lady Flemynge, of Mrs. Ogilvie, and of Clara, all of whom are fairly speechless with surprise, she draws yet closer to him, and lays her fair young face, down which bright tears of happiness are flowing, upon his shoulder.

There is a long pause. Lady Flemynge is the first to speak, and her voice, though scarcely above a whisper, is full of suppressed anger.

"Ronald, Ronald! Are you mad? What is there between this penniless girl and you that you should so forget yourself before us?"

Sir Ronald disengages himself from Lilian, and, turning round, confronts them all, his figure drawn to its full height, a look of fearless defiance in his eyes, and his voice ringing with the accents of truth.

"No, mother, your son is not mad, nor does he forget himself. I care not to conceal longer what every one may know—that Lilian is my promised wife. True, as you say, she is penniless; I care not for that. Come weal or woe, come riches or poverty, secure in the affection of her loving heart, I can face and defy the whole world, and will marry her."

"Marry her!" almost shriek his mother and Mrs. Ogilvie.

"Well said, my boy!" chimes in "uncle Harold." With some obscure ideas connected with fainting and burnt feathers, the old gentleman has thrust a splendid feather fan into the fire, and now stands gracefully emphasising his speech with the charred stump. "Lady Flemynge, allow me to remind you that it is of no use to cry over spilt milk. Your son has chosen his way—and he is such a headstrong young rascal"—with a kindly look at the young man—"that it is my belief he will take it. At the same time, I am glad to inform you that the match is not such a bad one, for, though I am only a poor man, yet I will settle three thousand a year on Lilian. You are surprised, ladies, I perceive"—noticing the blank astonishment depicted on their faces—"and I must ask your pardon for a bit of deception. I have been looking for a little pure and disinterested affection. My money was hard enough to make, but that was harder to find than diamonds or gold; so do not wonder that I am willing to pay a good price for its rarity. And let this, Lilian dear, ratify our agreement." Saying which he places round her neck a neck[illegible]lace of opals and pe[illegible]

"Why, that," says Mrs. Ogilvie, aghast at her mistake, "is the—"

"Identical necklace which you imagined was false. Perhaps it is, but I paid a very real price for it," interrupts the old gentleman.

But now the village doctor, who has been sent for, is shown in. "Uncle Harold" barely waits until he has made a slight examination, and then asks—

"Doctor, are any bones broken?"

"No, I am happy to say," answers the practitioner. "There is only a slight contusion on the head."

"Well, if there is nothing more serious than that, I think," says "uncle Harold," turning to the ladies, "we had better leave the patient to Sir Ronald. There is a very good doctor already engaged in this case—a doctor whose skill all the world can attest. His name is Love."

Saved by a Bottle.

A few weeks ago there was washed ashore on the coast of one of the Orkney Islands a bottle, containing an appeal from some starving castaways who had been wrecked on St. Kilda, the most inaccessible of the Hebridean Islets. Mr. Sands, a Scottish artist, had landed on that lonely rock in a small boat, and on the 17th of January an Austrian vessel was wrecked off the cliffs and nine survivors were washed ashore. The islanders had scarcely enough provisions for themselves, but they generously shared what they had with the ten castaways. Starvation stared them all in the face. Mr. Sands wrote the message containing this information, and, lashing the bottle to the life-buoy, and rigging a small sail, cast it adrift. The little craft drifted to the Orkneys, and was picked up by the islanders. The gun-boat, Jackal, was dispatched to the island with a store of provisions, and arrived not a day too soon, for the islanders and their guests were starving. The artist and sailors were landed at Greenock about March 1, after a dangerous voyage. The London *Telegraph* states that St. Kilda belongs to the Macleod of Macleod, whose family has owned it for two centuries. Over the estate he reigns with a despotism as unquestioned as that of the Czar. The whole trade of the poor people is his factor's monopoly, for until Mr. Sands got a boat for them, a few months ago, they were unable to undertake a passage to Lewis and sell their produce for themselves. They attribute to his neglect to send them supplies this season, when their corn crop was a failure, the straightened state of their resources when the Austrian castaways were thrown on their charity.

A mother, trying to get her little daughter of three years to sleep one night, said, "Anna, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying." "But you haven't shut your eyes." "Well, can't help it; ums comes unbuttoned."

Thomas A. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

THOS. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

HARDWARE.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We believe there is going to be a general revival of business of all kinds, and especially in our line, for Hardware was never lower than at the present time. It has been on a gradual decline for years, and is certainly at the bottom now.

We have bought a **Large Stock of All Kinds of Goods** at these low figures, and we intend to sell at lower prices than Hardware was, or ever will be, offered in Bellefonte. This is the time to buy, for you can positively get bargains from us. We defy competition, either in prices or quality of goods. We intend that no one shall undersell us We have been barely keeping up the variety for some time back in order to take advantage of the low figures at the right time.

We have now on hand **300 kegs Nails, over 100 doz. Door Locks and Latches:** and **Glass, Shovels, Hoes, Forks** and all kinds of leading goods in proportion, which we propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices.

We have a very full line of **Coach Makers' Goods,** all kinds of **Wood Work,** and **Patent and Plain Wheels, Circles, Shackles, Drilling, Etc.,** for Mechanics and Carpenters, at the lowest prices. All kinds of Mechanics' Tools at Bottom figures.

FOR BLACKSMITHS—We have a Norway Rod that we warrant and sell on trial. Vices and Bellows, and best Charcoal Iron; also Common Iron that is usually sold at very low prices. **FOR PAINTERS**—We offer special inducements in Pure Lead, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

We have the sole agency for the celebrated Imperial Cast Steel Ohio Plows, formerly sold by Burnside & Thomas. They are warranted to give satisfaction. We also keep a full line of repairs for them.
We have a very full line of *COOK STOVES* and give a written guarantee with each one, if wanted. Will cheerfully give any one our lowest prices who wants them through the mail.

9 13 **THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO., Alleghany St., opposite Loeb's Store.**

Correspondence.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP, March 22, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In way of local news, I have not much that would be interesting to give you. Jack Frost has fastened everything up the past few days and gone way down below zero three mornings, and sleigh bells are merrily ringing in the spring season. The birds have commenced singing again, but their heads droop sadly from the effects of the terribly cold and unseasonable weather. As the disappointment is to spring birds, so is it with the people in the country. The season for work in the fields is close at hand, but the ice-bound earth is kept out of sight by the farmers' best friend, a covering of snow, keeping warm and protecting the staff of life, which makes glad the heart of man.

We have had a good long time to study up our farm, and make plans for the spring crops, when the singing birds come with the full promise of summer, seed time and harvest; and I will add Mr. Editor, when I will have very little time to write locals. So I must hurry along, for this month is fast passing by, and the public sales will be all over and there will be no more meeting together of farmers in public gatherings to talk over many things useful and many more useless. I forgot the Grange, but I believe they talk all secrets.

I would say to the people I have had a hard time to find any local news, and while I have commenced with the past extraordinary cold weather and singing birds I have been trying to think of some accidents, or death, or marriages, and what-nots, but there are none to relate. So I will talk something about two very important topics now under way, and which there has been a good deal of talk about (good and bad) at the public vendues and during court week—the one great subject matter of our valley railroad, which never wears out, but has been the chief talk for the last five years, as it still is.

Why is it to stop at Spring Mills for this summer, as it is given in the Penna. Railroad Company's report lately. It says nothing about coming on past Lemont. I do hope Col. T. Scott will think well before he stops the L. & S. C. R. R. at a point so near completion, and on the line to Pennsylvania State College, to which institution he must certainly do honor, and have the contemplated railroad brought within sight of her high and noble walls before this year of '77 closes. I have no hesitation in saying that if our L. & S. C. R. R. goes on through by way of State College that one hundred more students would be added next year, and then that noble institution would be put upon a solid basis (as it now stands built on a solid rock), capable of accommodating five hundred students, and with a farm of two hundred acres surrounding it, and if only well managed would sustain itself.

I have got off the subject. I did not intend to say so much about our State College, but please let that go in way of local news. The railroad is local too, with the harrows, it stands still ready to be saddled, but "no go" until Colonel Scott gets his state pride worked up in the way of education, and he is to be appointed an officer outside of the college to help build it up. So we will count him interested, and are sure the railroad will soon be built. I do hope our own county town will take the hint and *save herself.*

The next important subject is the building of a new county poor house, which should interest all tax-payers these panic times. The election to decide the matter is close at hand. I would say to the people that it is the wrong time now to bring that question before the people, as it will increase the taxes more than double for the first few years, and nine tenths of the tax-payers are not in a situation to be burdened more at present, so I do hope all will think well before they vote and there will be no trouble to vote down the building of a poor house this spring. We have had entirely too many public investments for the good of our county for the past few years, both in national expenditure for great improvements down to the local public business of our county and township investments, by all of which our taxes are increased at home and our country defrauded in high and low places by the spirit of grabbing. Our neighbor, Mifflin county, is tired of the poor house system, and I do think it is a bad time for us in Centre county to go to a great expense in experimenting. As much as we like improvements, we do not now feel able to pay unnecessarily, nor do we feel like keeping up office hunters and speculators, as it has become so fashionable for such to be ready for a grab at the public crib. More again.

A few words, by way of local, on the farm. The time of year is fast approaching to use two important stimulants, or feed for the land. Clover seed time first, and some would say the season is here for sowing seed, and it is important to know that. I always, until late years, thought it was best to sow early, and I think yet it may be best some years, but I have lost part of two crops now in five years by the plant freezing in the spring shortly after it was up, so that I have determined to wait until about the middle of April, if the weather is favorable. When the ground is well settled take a flat harrow, with pins inclining back. Harrow well, then sow. I have tried it, and I think it helps both wheat and clover. Plaster is the next thing to sow. I think it pays to put one-half bushel to the acre, right after your seed is sprouted. It helps, I think, both wheat and clover. I think that it pays to sow on meadows and pasture fields; corn and potatoes are delighted with it, so is the vegetable garden. I would like to hear farmers give their opinion on subjects right along in season. WORKING FARMER.

New Advertisements.

LICENSE NOTICES.—The following persons will apply for license on the third Monday of April Sessions next, (being the 23d day of April, 1877,) viz:

JOHN SPANGLER, Potter Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J A Reesman, P Messinger, D C Keller, P D Neff, H D Van Pelt, W P Hoop, J W Conley, B H Arany, J F Alexander, J L Cattle, J H Boal.

D H. RUHL Snow Shoe Township, Saloon.
His vouchers are—W Stewart, L Morris, L Gunsallus, C P Herod, H Dixson, D H Yeager, R A Lucas, C K McMullen, S Witheright, J H Cissman, J P Glenn.

S. E. HEDDING, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—L B Potter, J W Jones, G A Davison, R Hudson, B Jones, J Sinell, C A Faulkner, J W Cassanova, W S Harper, H Hehmah, J Reighta, D W Hait.

JEFFREY HAYS, Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J R McCord, L Swires, L Nason, J McKean, Matt Johnson, Ellis McClellan, Miles Homes, John Ramsdale, Edward Hayes, Michael Ryan, J F Shoap.

GOTTLIEB HAAG, Spring Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—A D Miller, J G Tanner, E D Noll, H J Barnes, J Noll, J Fordlidow, Samuel Noll, M F Riddle, A Stuser, Wm Bilger, J Harrison, J Filolly.

WILLIAM MUSSER, Penn Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Chas H Held, J Harter, Frezon Bam, Samuel Wield, J Slaex, S D Musser, J F Chambers, A Morris, M Kersteter, John Han D Geary, G Meyer.

HENRY ROBB, Walker Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—D Kren, P Walker, J L Rodgers, J D Kreps, J H Toibert, J Freaster, J Lose, H C Manely, J B Crawford, B S Winkleman, W Walker, J Money.

JON. KREAMER, Penn Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S Allright, J Wertster, Benj Kersteter, Samuel Wrister, Jacob Kersteter, H Kreamer, N F Stone, H G Smith, M Kersteter, D C Fellow, D Musser.

RICHARD HAYS, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W C Wagoner, S J Myers, J S Funk, N E Reed, E Perks, B Stockbridge, E F Floyd, W C McClellan, H Smiler, A Jarkson, J B Herd, R E Munson, J Casanova.

R. V. SHAFFER, Howard Tavern.
His vouchers are—J R Baker H A Moore, J F Stitzer, B Weber, J Wagner, P L Trumlan, H C Holter, J W Gardner, G H Wistar, Conrad Diehl, Solomon Condy, H S Bletzner, J Cooke.

ELIZABETH KUHNS, Eagleville, Tavern.
Her vouchers are—W W Spangler, R Martin, P Gleshen, T S Winslow, J Lucas, J P Egan, J J Kuns, David Beachdel, O Rothrock, H A Snyder, William Singer, James Beachdel.

JOHN RAMSDALE, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W Dalmud, J Myers, J Tebman H C Jones, J Black, A Kuhn, J Hays, P S Schmidt, J R Herd, J Bradon, F Passmore, E P McCormick, A W Adams.

HIRAM HARRIS, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—H Adams, A W Adams, D P Funk, E Bradin, M Browen, J S Funk, E Wilson, W Clark, H C Jones, O F Funk, J Mattery, H Smiler, John Bradin.

S C BREW, Gregg Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Michael Hettinger, G L Poorman, J D Long, John Koshey, Samuel Lickell, J B Seltzell, Reuter Ren, J J Conac, James Hanna Jacob McCool, John Coldrew, Frederick Fahrion, George Gentel.

PETER WEBER, Philipsburg, Saloon.
His vouchers are—John Kellek, L S Lingel, A J Graham, Robert Loyd, James A Lukens, C H Faulkner, D W Hott, R E Munnit, Walter Riddler, Benj Jones, G S Floyd, J P Hale, Henry Stockbridge, Robert Loyd, John C Dinkle.

JOHN OCKEN, Miles Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Andrew Ocken, Henry Limbert, Daniel Fisher, H J Limbert, Lewis Grissom, R G Hockman, Philip Shaffer, W H Richel, W C Noll, J S Emerick, J W Hurd, Israel Hoff, J S Hoy.

W. S. LONG, Haines Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—L Ettinger, Benj Orndorf, William Stetemite, R H Dehl, Henry Friedler, Adam Weaver, S Yearick, Shem Steigemyer, J C Motz, Thos Harper, M. Hess, J M Weaver.

WM. D. KELLER, Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John Copenhaver, J McCafferey, Thomas Vaughn, John Orlof, Lyle Ebson, George Vaugn, J F Robinson, J R McCord, H B Wilcox, John Vaughn, Samuel Twigg, J W Collins, F F Twigg.

J. SMIGWORTH, Boggs Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John A Whitehill, P T Twiss, Samuel Charles, John Rolley, P H Haupb, Michael Lemont, Robert Beerly, Henry J Walker, H L Barnhart, John Myers, John Smith, Scott Myers.

J. G. UZZLE, Snow Shoe Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—John Mark, James Whitsaker, C P Hunsel, John A Yeager, Robert J Hayner, A C Eckley, Simon Hass, Simon Loeb, J H Crissman, J H Holt, Wilson Lon, Jacob Rote.

New Advertisements.

SAMUEL & SHADRACH STEFFY.
Their vouchers are—Piersol Lytle, J Dunlap, W P Craig, C H Strouble, Jacob Keller, Thos Hooken, John Ebernart, J Irwin Ross, Benj Conel, Frederick Kramrine, William Sassman, John Crouser.

JAMES PASSMORE, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J M Way, T Schmidt, J S Fink, Thomas Propier, M C Cann, J R Herd, W C Wagoner, C N Humphrey, M. Johnson, C Long, S J Lytle, O B Jones.

DANIEL CRONIN, Rush Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S Friedman, J Hays, J Bourrough, R Laus, H Vaughn, J McCrosin, B Williams, N M Butzen, M Gibbson, G W Hasson.

ALEX HARPSTER, Harris Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Gordan, J Frerian, J Bohn, J H Frerian, A Hasseman, J Myers, J Meyer, J E Pish, E E Dahler, J Rothrock, E Wolf, J Preasler.

CATHERINE SMITH, Snow Shoe Township, Saloon.
Her vouchers are—N Bauer, Simon Haas, E Loughry, P Gorman, J Rapp, H C Crissman, J P Glenn, J Linn, J H Crissman, H Ward, P Ward, J Sewars.

ROBERT LLOYD, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J S Fink, A Beck, J M May, G E Parker, John Hera J D Denning, J Lehman, J W Jones, W C McCutcheneva, E Bradin, S F Lytle, H Smiler, Henry Lehman, R Hudson.

I. D. BOYER, Haines Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Kearns, J H Russel, Samuel Diehl, T Harper, F J Weave, G M Rupp, J Russel, F G W Edmund, W Condo, F Limbert, J Breder, J Mudix.

C. A. FAULKNER, Philipsburg, Tavern.
His vouchers are—T B Potter, R Hudson, J W Lewis, J G S Goldman B Jeus, E A Davis, J Aumel, H Stockbridge, J Cassanova, A Jerkson, J Ferguson, H Smiler.

JOEL KLING, Jacksonville, Saloon.
His vouchers are—S K Wilson, J H Macaulay, R T Holmes, J H imes, M Corman, R B Loder, D W Orr, T Seitz, C R Layers, W H Miller, J Bauler, E Eethy.

J. E. RUSH, Miles Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Wolfe, Emanuel Harter, R Kreamer, Jonathan Kreamer, H Bowa, Jesse Long, William Meyer, Austin Gramly, A ——, J B Harterman, A E Wolfe, J W Scholl, G W Hoover, T W Walker.

JNO. ODENKIRK, Potter Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W W Everstad, G W Lager, S Hain, J E Boal, J A Keesman, G Odenkirk, L Murray, J Ripka, J F Harpster, H Van Pelt, G W Koch.

J. COPENHAVEN, Taylor Township, Tavern.
His vouchers are—W Loughlis, J McCoy, D C Miller, D Weaver, M Lewis, J Merryman, J F Foster, J Bugle, D S Ganoe, F Vaughn, A Coin, W Miller.

R. TAYLOR, Philipsburg, Saloon.
His vouchers are—R M Smith, G Tots, N E Reed, R C Rassimer, P D Cox, O F Punk, W S Harper, J Barber, D Ryan, M Brewer, C B Sandford, S Friedman.

Mrs. RACHAEL HAYWOOD, Philipsburg, Saloon.
Her vouchers are—J S Funk, J Hayes, A W Adams, C Long, D Schmidt, W K Steinrock, J M May, James Passmore, J R McCord, J P Hank, J R McKinney.

FRANK W McCOLLUM, Bellefonte, Hotel.
His vouchers are—William Shortlidge, H Herman, Jesse Klinger, H C Bronson, J A. Harper, S A McQuistion, R H Harris, J S Henry, T H Munson, E M Foster, P Gray Meek.

MOSES STRAUSS, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—W A Lyon, Adolph Loeb, Adam Harkheimer, James McSuley, J H D Bobns, Emil Joseph, Benjamin Schrock, James O'Bryan, Edward Brown, D M Harper, M Famble, Albert Kauth Louis Haas.

EDWARD BROWN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—P Gray Meek, Abram Sussman John Meese, J A Harper, H Brockerhoff, M Famble, W A Lyon, James Irwin, A Strickland, G L Marshal, D M Wagner, F S Steinkirchner.

FREDERICK SMITH, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—H M Herrington, H H Kline, Simon Lyon, Daniel Garman, G L Marshal, S H Dobbins, Jos Ceader, Siegmund Joseph, J H Sands, J Newman, Jr.

DANIEL GARMAN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—D M Wagner, Edward Brown, J R Bartroff, H C Yeager, Albert Kauth, W A Schroyer, H H Kline, J C Rote, J Ceader, Frank Smith, P Dooiy, H M Herrington.

JOHN BRADLEY, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—Edward Brown, James Irwin, Martin Kearns, Simeon Haupt, James Kelly, W A Lyon, F S Steinkirenner, G J Bleakley, J R Swaney, Richard McCaffery, D Garman, Moses Strauss.

GEORGE W. DOWNING, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—S M Foster, G A Bayard, P Gray Meek, C Dan, P D McCollum, H Bargar, H Taylor, J A Harper, R H Harris, Jesse Klinger, John Dawson, S A McQuistion.

JOHN ADAMS, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—A Herkheimer, A Kauth, S F Foster, J McGillan, A Sussman, J H Sands, P Gray Meek, D M Wagner, J H Ooding, I Guggenheimer, Simon Lyon, S Olewine.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—J Newman, Jr F S Steinkircher G F Brew J B Graham A Brokerhoff A Loeb W A Lyon T A Harper H H Kline H O Hoffer L Joseph H Brockerhoff.

H. C. YEAGER, Bellefonte, Saloon.
His vouchers are—A Kauth J Newman Jr A Strickland Benj Schrock D M Wagner H H Kline A B Erhard A Loeb Daniel Garman F S Steinkechner W S Wagner.

WILLIAM DOLAN, Bellefonte, Tavern.
His vouchers are—H O Hoffer H H Kline W S Wagner D Garman Emil Joseph A Loeb J H Sands F S Steinkircher A Hersheimer J Ceader P Gray Meek H Brokerhoff Charles Smith.

ADAM BAUM, Bellefonte, Wholesale Liquor Store.
His vouchers are—J Guggenheimer and P Gray Meek.

CHAS BROWN, Bellefonte, Wholesale Liquor Store.
His vouchers are—Edward Brown Charles Brown and Charles Wismer.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. Stoff

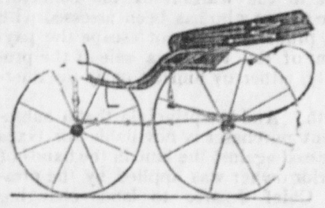
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 16 1y

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

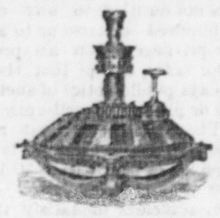
PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.

9-1m-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46s812-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co'

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material.

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-2-1y

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Over 300 Modifications.

TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

FAIRBANKS & EWING.

715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of builders and others to the fact that they have on hand as well selected stock as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

January 1, 1877.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 18 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 152 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates,

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

THE new Stay Law is very similar to the act passed in 1842, and as the Supreme Court at that time decided that the act was constitutional and retroactive, and that the sheriff was bound to apply its provisions to all executions in his hands at the time of its passage, it is probable that the old decisions will be re-affirmed.

IT IS said that in consolidating the districts for collecting internal revenue, that one Charley Bruner is the collector for this district. Efforts have been made to find out where he lives, whence he came, and whither he goeth. The last item we have about him is that he can neither read nor write letters, but thinks he is the absolute owner of the United States, and is a strong advocate for civil service reform. If this is the kind of an official required by civil service reform—God help us.

HON. JOHN A. LEMON, of Hollidaysburg, to the front. If we should judge from the flattering notices of Mr. Lemon, concerning his candidacy for Auditor-General, we must come to the conclusion that he is the rising man, who will create more enthusiasm than any other candidate named, who, if nominated, will give us a howling old campaign, which assures victory from the start. The name of John A. Lemon is a terror to the Democratic leaders and wire-pullers, and a tower of strength to Republicanism. Hurrah for Lemon!

THE Stay Law, passed the last session by the Legislature, is engaging the attention of sheriffs, lawyers, and laymen. The only judicial utterance on the subject we have yet seen is from Judge Harding, of Luzerne county, who said the act was almost the same as the act of 1842, and being a remedial statute, must, under the rule, be construed to advance the remedy. Under the provisions of the act the sheriff had no right to sell any man's property, real or personal, until he had complied with the act. The injunction upon the sheriff was mandatory and must be obeyed strictly. He had no doubt that the debtor might waive its provisions, and in any such case the sale might goon, but as to all of the others the safer plan was to postpone the sale and comply with the law.

IT IS a strange anomoly which is presented in connection with the frequent "strikes" of mechanics and laborers in different sections of the country, demanding an increase of wages on one hand, and on the other the petitioning of the governments, state and national, to prosecute public improvements at this time of depression so that the destitution of the unemployed may be alleviated. There may be exceptional instances of advantage to working men resulting from "strikes," but such has not been the experience in a majority of cases. We do not contend that labor should be the slave of capital, but we do hold that the true interest of the one is the interest of the other. Wages must be regulated by the same laws which regulate business in the several branches. When one is prosperous the other should be. When one is depressed the other must be.

The schools of Allentown are likely to be kept open the full term by individual subscriptions, as the school fund is exhausted.

Collection of Taxes.

John G. Freeze, Esq., counsel to the commissioners of Columbia county, publishes in the Bloomsburg *Columbian* answers to those questions and doubts which are of the most common occurrence in the collection of taxes. We republish what he says for the benefit of the collectors and tax-payers of Centre county:

1st. Lands, seated and unseated, as soon as the Commonwealth had parted with her title, became and were made liable to taxation and sale for the non-payment of the taxes. The first act making them subject to a sale for county taxes is that of April 11, 1799, sec. 25—3 Smith Laws 401. Then came the acts of April 5, 1804—April 4, 1809—March 13, 1815—March 29, 1824—and April 15, 1834; also 29th April, 1844, &c.

By the act of April 6, 1802, Sec. 7, 4 Smith Laws 515, they were made liable to sale for non-payment of road taxes; and if the texes were not paid to the supervisors, the lands so assessed as unseated were to be returned to the county commissioners and by them to the county treasurer for collection by sale. The return of the unpaid taxes must be made before the first day of February in each year, and the sale is to be on the second Monday of June of every second year.

By an act of March 9, 1771, the clear yearly value of all estates (which seems to exclude unseated lands, as having no clear yearly value) were assessible for the support and maintenance of the poor, but by the act of April 15, 1834, and perhaps earlier, they were also included in the list of taxable property, and by act of January 30, 1862, P. L, page 8, they were made subject to sale, in Columbia county, for the poor taxes. And the returns of the unpaid poor taxes should also be made before February first in each year.

By the act of May 8, 1854, P. L. 617, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, unseated lands were subjected to taxation and sale for non-payment of the school taxes, as they were for county taxes.

Thus, seated and unseated lands are taxable, and are subjected to a sale by the county treasurer for non-payment of assessment for county, road, poor, and school taxes,

2d. All personal property, whether itself taxable or not, is subject to a sale for non-payment of taxes, and the taxpayer is not entitled to any claim for three hundred dollars or to any other right or privilege when his property is seized for taxes, except that there shall be ten days public notice of such sale, by written or printed advertisements.

3d. The tax collector must make demand for the amount due for tax, and if the same is not paid within 30 days from the time of such demand, and goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same cannot be found, such collector shall be authorized to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the jail of the proper county, there to remain until the amount of such tax, together with the costs, shall be paid or caused to be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged by due course of law. And the collector needs no other authority than his warrant, non-payment after demand, and failure to find sufficient goods and chattels.

4th. The tax collector is to demand and receive from the person named in his duplicate the sum wherewith such person stands charged; but the goods and chattels of any person occupying any real estate shall be liable to distress and sale for the non-payment of any taxes assessed upon such real estate during his possession or occupancy, and remaining unpaid, in like manner as if they were the goods and chattels of the owner of such real estate. The tenancy must be for the current year, otherwise the goods are not liable. The taxes must be assessed during the tenancy. As our taxes are always assessed during the month of April, and when the tenancy for the year is fixed, there is usually no difficulty in determining whose goods are liable to distress. On this point collectors should be prompt and vigilant. If the tenant is to pay the taxes, there is no hardship in making him do so in good time; if he is not so liable by the terms of his lease, he can deduct the amount from the rent due the landlord, and thus no wrong is done.

5th. Property of the tenant or of the landlord can be seized by the collector anywhere in his township or district. It need not be on the premises. So, in default of goods, the body of the owner may be taken, but the body of the tenant cannot be taken for tax on real estate, because he is not the person in such duplicate named. Neither can the goods of the wife of the owner of real estate be distrained for taxes. If you take the body, however, it is possible the wife may redeem it with her goods. Nor can the goods of the wife of a tenant be distrained for his own taxes, nor for taxes on the land. But while the body of a tenant cannot be taken for the real estate taxes, it can be for his own, and may be redeemed by the goods of his wife, if she have any.

6th. If the Sheriff or Constable have a lien or levy upon the goods the collector is postponed to their prior right; and if the tax-payer die, the collector is placed in the list of unsecured creditors, and takes his chances with them. His warrant is dead as to the dead man; and is not a lien on the property of the living before actual seizure.

7th. In the absence of goods of the owner or tenant within the township, out of which the tax can be made—for if there is such property the tax must be made out of it—then the collector may take the body of the owner, or he may return the lands so assessed to the Commissioners of the respective county; and the said lands shall be sold as unseated lands are now sold in satisfaction of the taxes due by the said owner or owners. This return should be made before the first day of February in each year, though for seated lands there is no express provision. If there was personal property on the premises which the collector might have seized, the sale confers no title. But he cannot seize the property of a stranger.

8th. There should be no difficulty whatever about the collection of taxes on lands when seated; but it is just here that the negligence of collectors makes the most. Taxes assessed are not a lien upon real estate any more than the warrant of the collector is a lien upon personality. Nor does a return to the county Commissioners create a lien for the taxes upon the lands assessed, nor can the lands be followed into the hands of a subsequent owner any more than a cow, which had been assessed, be followed by the collector's warrant.—Parsons vs. Allison, 5 Watts 72; Baskin vs. Koontz, ibid 76; Moore vs. Marsh, 10 Smith 46; Burd vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109; Henry vs. Horstick, 9 Watts 412.

More than fifty years ago, in the case of Shaw vs. Quinn, Chief Justice Tilghman said: "There is nothing in our tax laws authorizing an apportionment of the year's tax between different persons who might happen to be owners in the course of the year, and a system of that kind would be productive of great inconvenience and confusion. The duplicates, with the names of several persons charged with the year's tax, is delivered by the Commissioners to the several collectors, with a warrant to collect the taxes from those persons, and not from any others. And the persons charged in the duplicate are personally liable for the tax, and their bodies may be taken in execution if no goods or chattles are to be found. In short the collector can look to no other person."

That was the case of a sale by the owner after the assessment, and before the appeal, and the court decided that the purchaser was not liable for the taxes of that year. Nor of course could the tenant be, because the taxes were not assessed during his occupancy. The remedy of the collector is against the former owner, the person who is named in the duplicate; and his property or person anywhere in the township is subject to the warrant of the collector. The owner who has been assessed with the property does not escape the payment of the tax by a sale of the property, either by himself or by the Sheriff.

9th. And the principle that a subsequent purchaser is not liable for taxes assessed against the land in the hands of a prior owner was applied by the present Chief Justice to lands changing ownership by means of a Sheriff's sale in Smeich vs. the county of York, 18 Smith 439; and it should now be considered settled that "taxes due for unseated lands are not a lien on real estate, but only a personal charge against the owner or occupant.—Burd vs. Ramsey, 9 S. & R. 109.

10th. It is often inquired, "what should the collector do in the case of a prior seizure by the sheriff or constable of the personal property?" If the debtor has retained three hundred dollars worth, the collector can seize that; if he has not retained anything, the collector should seize all the personality there is, and hold it subject to the existing levy, by which he may make his tax. For by the seizure he gets a lien on the goods, and anything over, either in money or goods belongs to him.

In the case of real estate sold by the sheriff there seems to be no remedy, as against the money raised, or against the land in the hands of the purchaser; but the former owner is personally liable, and must answer, in goods or body, his share of the public burdens.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

March 27, 1877.

The Southern Hotel.

One lesson of practical benefit to every one of us may be gathered from the details of this latest horror. Those who were saved were saved by the exercise of a little cool common sense and presence of mind. Those who were lost were lost through abandonment to frantic terror. One man in the fifth story makes a line of his bedding and lowers it until a rope is attached, which he coolly secures and so makes an easy escape. Another, two stories nearer the ground, leaps headlong from the window and is killed. Some women rush through the stifling upper floors shrieking for aid and falling over each other; while their companions wait at the windows for the firemen, ready with keen intelligence to second their efforts and descend the dizzy ladders from one roof to another. The Englishman, Munster, becomes a maniac from terror and grief at the loss of his wife, and after he and she are both safe blows his brains out. Miss Claxton quietly swathes her head in wet towels and walks or rolls down the stairs and comes off with a few bruises. In almost every instance the ability to keep cool and to act in the face of the fire with ordinary common sense saved the life of its possessor.

If this kind of courage were a matter solely of temperament, it would not be worth while to call attention to its value any more than to the advantages of a man with legs over a cripple. Temperament, of course, has much to do with it, but education a good deal more. The great majority of our women actually cultivate the graces of fear and helplessness in danger as feminine and attractive, and even our boys are seldom taught to control terror or to endure pain with patience. Spartan virtues are not popular in American nurseries or schools. Nothing is more readily taught than this habit of self-control and coolness, as witness the discipline of soldiers, who may be individually the men who would have jumped headlong from a sixth story of a burning building, but who, after a short training and discipline, will march to certain death in the face of a foe.

The discipline is one which every rational man and woman can give themselves. Let us teach ourselves at least to remember that one minute of calmness in front of any peril, as this disaster has shown, is worth half an hour of maniacal terror.—[New York Tribune.

State Superintendent Wickersham has called a meeting of the county, city and borough school superintendents at Harrisburg, on the 24th.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, '77.

The intelligence that has reached us from Europe during the past forty-eight hours destroys the last vestige of hope of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question, with which European diplomats have been wrestling for the past year; and it has served in some measure to divert attention from South Carolina and Louisiana, particularly the latter state. The tread of Russia's armed legions can already be heard, and the shock of arms, for which she has been secretly preparing for months, may be precipitated by the most trivial circumstance at any hour. If we may believe reports reaching us from the centres of trade in this country, the spirit of speculation is already ripe, and all kinds of provisions, bread stuffs particularly, having an upward tendency, based upon the almost universal belief that actual hostilities will have been inaugurated before the expiration of the next thirty days.

Governor Chamberlain's letter to his constituents upon his formal withdrawal from a further contest with Hampton, has made a profound impression upon many public men here. His course is generally commended, and at no time since he came prominently before the public has he been held in higher esteem than in this the hour of his defeat, judging from the expressions heard here on every hand. The report that he is to have a foreign appointment is revived, and its acceptance now could not make him justly obnoxious to the charge of bartering the good will and partiality of his friends, for his own personal advancement. Up to date of latest dispatches the mission of the Louisiana Commission had been a decided failure. It is suspected that Nicholls, more liberal than his followers, is not wholly adverse to a compromise; but the ultra element which apparently controls the Democracy of that state, including their Gubernatorial aspirant, will consent to nothing short of an abject surrender, and relying upon the assurances of the withdrawal of the troops, the only obstacle to enforcing it, they are not thought likely to moderate their demands. It appears evident, however, that Packard's want of funds, coupled with the belief entertained by members of his Legislature to the effect that they can secure better terms if they appear to accept the inevitable voluntarily, will soon result in a stampede that will give Nicholls a majority in both branches of the Legislature, that will settle the matter in his favor and relieve the administration from the disagreeable necessity of deciding between the rival factions.

Again we are assured by those professing to a familiar footing at the White House that Congress will not convene in extra session before the first of June; but should an earlier date hereafter appear desirable, it will be fixed for about the 20th proximo.

Clerk Adams is very reticent, but to those having an eye to his movements, it seems clear that he is exhausting every resource known to politicians to deprive the people of Colorado of their choice of a Representative, and to push Patterson into a seat to which he was not elected; and no one knowing Mr. Adams' intensely Democratic antecedents, has any apprehension that he will give any Republican contestant the benefit of a single doubt in the numerous cases he will take upon himself to decide.

I believe about all hope of securing the organization of the House on an administration basis through reinforcements detached from the enemy by the conciliatory policy have been abandoned, and though the matter of the speakership has partially dropped out of sight behind the startling news from Europe, the St. Louis fire and Southern matters of more immediate importance, the under-current is still agitated by the determined struggle going on among the friends of the rival Democratic candidates. It is supposed generally that General Garfield will poll the administration vote as candidate—and perhaps that of every Republican member, although some protests are heard against the alleged purpose of Ohio to monopolize all the offices.

President Hayes is said to have listened to the dismal tales of one hundred office seekers yesterday—about the average number. Mullett is here again figuring, it is charged, to supplant the present Supervising Architect and resume his old place. But his arbitrary rule, his rather insolent bearing, and his intimate connection with certain members of the old District Ring, would seem insuperable barriers to his reinstatement, if there were no others, which there seems to be.

While very few are entirely satisfied with the dismissal of the charges against certain members of the police force of this city, without a rigid investigation, it is the almost general verdict that Mr. Murtagh, of the "Republican," is estopped from all comments, adverse or otherwise, by the very discreditable light in which he is made to appear in the report of the committee that investigated his charges against said officials.

Although Halleck, the principal thief in the $47,000 robbery from the Treasury a few months ago, appeared on the stand as witness against Ottman, the alleged accessory who got the lion's share of the plunder, the jury, as in his first trial, will not forcibly agree, showing that the testimony of a convicted thief, though otherwise conclusive, has not much weight with twelve intelligent men.

LOGAN.

The Extra Session.

As the date fixed for the convening of Congress in extra-session approaches speculations as to the choice of a speaker grow in number and interest. The ultra-Democrats hoot at the idea of electing any other as the presiding officer of the House than one of their class. The Republicans being in the minority express sanguine hopes that they will be able to elect a moderate Republican by the aid of Southern Representatives who feel grateful to the President for his Southern policy, and who will, therefore, feel inclined to assist in organizing the House in the interest of his administration.

There will be a warm contest in the Democratic caucus for nomination. The friends of the several candidates are at work, each hopeful that his favorite may be successful. Randall, Saylor, Cox, Morrison, and Wood have been entered for the race and are now in training. The Republicans are divided between Garfield, Foster and Banks. As their only prospect for success is based upon expected aid from Southern Democrats, it is hardly to be expected that so pronounced a Republican as Garfield will be presented. If they win at all it must be with a more moderate partisan than he. The probabilities now are that the Republican candidates will be Foster, Banks, or some one having a similar political record.

The Next Governor.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says its choice for the next Governor of the State is Senator Jones of Philadelphia.

As the present Governor comes from the eastern portion of the state it is highly unlikely that the next will be from one of the eastern counties. It is upon this hypothesis that the name of Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, has been mentioned as a probable candidate. It is hardly likely, however, that Mr. Lawrence, though a man of distinguished ability and much experience, will be selected for the office.

The most popular man who rises above his fellows as one who may be induced to be a candidate by his many friends and admirers all over the Commonwealth is Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre. General Hoyt has been during the past two years chairman of the State Central Committee, and has given general satisfaction to Republicans by his genial spirit, his general ability and his eminent fitness for leadership. He is geographically well situated for the selection, and his choice would arouse something of the old time enthusiasm which the choice of a mere civilian would not inspire.

Gen. Hoyt, while enjoying a lucrative practice at the bar of Luzerne county, gave up his profession without hesitation at the call of his country and entered the service in 1862, as Lt. Col. of the 52d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin with Col. Dodge in command and with Major Conyngham the third in rank. During all the battles of the war two of these officers perseveringly served with patience, persistently doing their duty when others, disappointed at not receiving the recognition and promotion they believed themselves deserving of, gave up their commands in despair. Lt. Colonel Hoyt soon became Colonel of his regiment and his war record is excellent. He never failed to obey an order or to do the full measure of the duty which was before him. During the summer of 1864 he was captured while attempting to storm the batteries in front of Charleston, and for several months was inured within the walls of Southern prisons, for some time exposed to the fire of our own heavy guns in the besieged city of Charleston. Exchanged, he was soon at the head of his regiment again, and his fame is the record of the 52d regiment to the close of the war.

Of the candidates mentioned as suitable to bear the standard of the Republican party in the gubernatorial campaign we know of none who will be followed with more enthusiasm, or who, if elected, would give more satisfaction to the people of the state than Gen. Hoyt of Luzerne.—[Public Spirit.

J. C. Coon, another of the auditors of Luzerne county has resigned, and is succeeded by Captain DeLacey.

Thousands of Affidavits.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn *all* physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affections have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy. There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

"A STITCH in time saves nine." One 25 or 50 cent bottle of Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup may blockade consumption's way, and save you from an early grave.

VERY obstinate and troublesome are old sores and ulcers. Yet how easily they may be healed. All that is necessary is to use freely Glenn's Sulphur Soap dissolved in water as a lotion. Depot Crittenton's, No 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 15-4w

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
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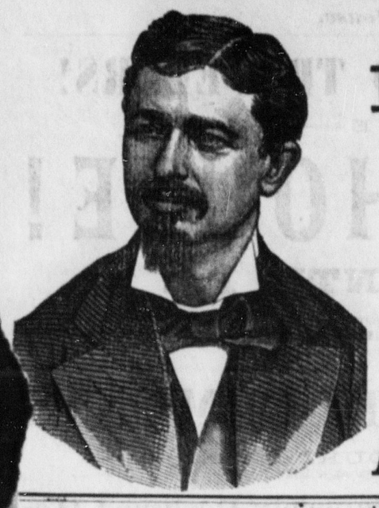
We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.



GO TO

NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

For it is the place for

MORE AND BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Proprietor.

Allegheny Street, Sands' Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Letter from Zion.

ZION, PA., April 6, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—We have had a desire to write you for some time, but so few incidents of general interest have occurred here for the last three months that we concluded an article full of nothing would be a useless demand on the reader's time and would cousume space that might otherwise be devoted to usefulness. We now send you a few news items, which, if you see proper, publish.

The Poor House question, which is now commanding the attention of the people of Centre county, is eagerly discussed these times in our shops, stores, and on the street corners. The project appears to meet with the general disapproval of our citizens, and justly, too, Walker township having but few charitable subjects compared with adjacent and other townships in the county, and any one of its voters recording his vote in favor of the movement would be a vote to increase his tax, evidently against his personal interests. It is frequently argued that after a farm would be purchased and a house erected for the purpose of keeping our poor it would be self-sustaining and a tax would be uncalled for, but this has failed to be the experience of similar institutions existing at other places.

Merchant Salt's store-house caught fire a few evenings ago, caused by an unextinguished cigar stump that was thrown on the floor. A large hole was burned through the floor, and the whole store would soon have been in a blaze had it not been opportunely discovered.

A party of our most industrious, honest, and intelligent young men departed from us a few weeks ago to make their homes in the West. While we regret losing such worthy members from our society, the Western people can feel glad to receive them into their social circles.

The firm which intended to open a new store on Fisher's corner this spring was blasted a short time since. A commodious store room was erected, and a few days before they expected to go to purchase goods the "guiding star" of the firm introduced himself to a watch belonging to one of the village boys and several suits of clothes, the property of one of his partners. He then betook himself—his friends say they "don't know where." This "fine fellow" has now the reputation of a black-leg and a thief, and the youth who purposed smoking Spanish the coming summer has resolved to continue using the "old kind."

Mozy, the leader of the Spenianites in this place, is now disciplining a band which will soon go out from home to favor the public with entertainments. "Comic Bill," a member who received his earlier training in Philadelphia, joined the "unexampled twelve" in a display on the evening of the 25th of last month. He already exemplifies great adeptness on the stage and will undoubtedly soon become a popular performer.

Although the cry of hard times seems to be a common complaint in all quarters, we think there is little occasion for murmuring in this direction in our village and its immediate surroundings, every honest laborer finding sufficient employment to insure him a comfortable livelihood, if he makes an economical disposition of his earnings. Our village, too, is growing more rapidly at present, and has for the last two years, than it did for a decade previous. It was once thought that it had reached its climax and that its sacred walls were now crumbling to their final ruin. But the scene has changed. Instead of that, old buildings are at present undergoing repairs, new ones are being erected and fresh enterprises established; and, in place of being only a home for retired farmers and a retreat for relicts, is becoming the abode of men who add to it life and industry. If nothing occurs to retard its present movements, the hopes of it becoming a city, entertained by its founders, may be realized. NIXY.

The Reading "Times" says that in the neighborhood of Topton and Alburtis there are about fifty iron ore mines, employing on an average about fifteen men each. Some of the mines were worked all winter, in others operations began this spring, while still others are being prepared for the early resumption. There is some prospect of iron ore mining being more active this year than last year.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY, 1877.—*Harper's Magazine* for May, with a score of articles and ninety-five illustrations, is replete with variety and superbly beautiful.

The gem of the number is Mrs. Frances L. Mace's poem "Israfil," with eight illustrations by Fredericks. Both the poet and the artist have displayed rare qualities of genius in their work.

A richly illustrated article on Florence is contributed by O. M. Spencer, author of the article recently published on Genoa.

Wirt Sikes contributes another illustrated article about Wales—selecting this time the valley of the Usk, and especially the site of King Arthur's Round Table.

Mrs. Mary Treat gives some fresh observations concerning the familiar birds of the South, with striking illustrations.

An illustrated article by Ernest Ingersoll, entitled "At the Gateway of the Catskills," is an interesting sketch of a region in the neighborhood of the metropolis, but still retaining the primitive customs of the last century.

In "An old Gentleman's Recollections," Horace E. Scudder gives some entertaining extracts from the diary of Mr. Samuel Breck, relating to society in Boston and Philadelphia, just after the Revolution, with illustrations from that gentleman's sketches.

A. H. Guernsey has an illustrated paper on "Cameron's Journey across Africa."

Charles Reade's "A Woman-Hater" and Blackmore's "Erema"—the most striking novels now being published serially—are continued. This number also contains three short stories—all of them decidedly original. Poems are contributed by J. W. DeForest, Maurice Thompson, Kate Hillard, and Nina Lafargue.

One of the most entertaining papers in this number is Captain Jones Codman's bright sketch, entitled "Equestrianopathy."

The Editorial Summaries abound with novel information, gossip, and anecdote.

NEW MUSIC.—"My Home on the Old Ohio" seems to be all the rage among the lovers of music. It is a new song and chorus by Will L. Thompson, author of "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore." Any music dealer will mail you this beautiful song for 35 cents.

Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

New Advertisements.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELER & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF CHANGE of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

23rd DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,
13-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the estate of W. L. Holmes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated for settlement. S. H. BENNISON,
12-6t Administrator.
Walker P. O.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON,
Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Bellefonte, Pa.
February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN RICH,
10-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Heaton, Sr., late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HEATON,
14-6t DAVID W. HEATON,
P. O. Milesburg, Pa. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George H. Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriers Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Major James Armor, late of Centre county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly probated for settlement to

DAVID M. BUTTS,
Bellefonte, Pa., April 9, 1877. 15-6t

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

Publications

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY.

The Danbury News

Unequaled as a Home Paper.

In presenting *The News* to the reading public, the publishers do so with a confidence that it is unequaled in its class. Its aim is to publish nothing either in its reading matter or as an advertisement that may not be read in any *Home*.

Our staff of regular correspondents is now not only larger, but infinitely better, than ever before, and includes

JAY CHARLTON,

Who is acknowledged by all to be the best New York letter writer of any of the Metropolitan correspondents.

In addition, letters of unusual interest are weekly published from Washington, Boston and other points in this country, as well as from various parts of the Old World.

The News is edited by

"THE DANBURY NEWS MAN,"

Whose writings have placed him in the foremost rank of American Humorists.

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FASHION NOTES

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In its Selected Matter *The News* aims not only to secure the best but the freshest of the best, and the scrupulous care with which this and the other departments are edited, gives the contents of *The News* a quality and variety not to be secured in any other paper, and which make it, what we confidently declare it to be,

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Miscellaneous.

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Quickly copies any writing without Water, PRESS or BRUSH, used at home, library or office. For ladies wishing to retain copies of letters, every business man, clergymen, correspondents, travelers it is invaluable—sells at sight. Send $3.00 and we will send a 300 page Book, letter Size, BY MAIL, paid to any address. We refer to any Commercial Agency. Send stamp for Agents' Circular. **EXCELSIOR MNFG CO.**, 110 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. 5000 AGENTS wanted. 13 4m

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank and the Honorable John Divens, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of March A. D. 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 23d day of April, 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON, Sheriff.

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

New Advertisements.

FRAMES! FRAMES!

PICTURE & MOTTO FRAMES

Just received, at **Welch's Cheap Book and Stationery Store**, next door to the Post-office, a large assortment of Motto and Picture Frames, embracing many New & Beautiful Designs in Rustic, Enameled and Solid Walnut, which will be sold at greatly

Reduced Prices

Motto Frames, with Back and Glass, 30 and 35 cts.
Rustic Frames, 8x10, with back and glass 30 & 35c.
Mottos, many New Styles, 5 cents.
Envelopes, 4, 5 and 6 cents per pack.
Note Paper, 5, 7 and 10 cts. per quire.
Fancy Box Paper, 2 Tints, only 15 cents a box.

WALL PAPER

A Great Variety of NEW STYLES just received, and selling lower than ever before. Good styles of Brown Paper for 7 cents per Bolt. Best quality of White Paper 11 to 14 cents per Bolt. Brown and White Splints, of all Sizes from 8 to 25 cents per bunch. Our goods are all plainly marked in Figures and sold at one price only, And to do no injustice to any the terms are strictly cash to all.

JAMES WELCH

$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The

STORY of CHARLEY ROSS

a full account of this great mystery, written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated HAND BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects, 300 illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast, 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E Potter & Co., Phila. 13-4w

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for **MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK.** Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 129 East Eighth St., New York. 15 **CANVASSERS**

20 Ladies Favorite Cards, all styles, with name, 10c. Post-paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens Co., N. Y. 13 4w

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper, FREE for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass. 13 4w

Dauchy & Co.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 13-4w

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS

☞**We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents,** and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co

CHICAGO,

827 and 829 Broadway, New York; or New Orleans, La. 13 4t

AG'TS WANTED FOR HISTORY CENTEN'L EXHIBITION

It contains nearly 400 fine engravings of buildings and scenes in the Great Exhibition and is the only authentic and complete history published. It treats of the grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great events, etc. Very cheap and sells at sight. One agent sold 48 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia Pa.

CAUTION. Unreliable and worthless books on the Exhibition are being circulated. Do not be deceived. See that the book you buy contains 918 pages and nearly 400 fine engravings. 15-4w

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 10 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch free to all agents.

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TWELVE articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Envelope opener, Paper-cutter Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and for Ripping Seams, Cutting off Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Erasing Blots, &c. Size of a common pencil, is heavily nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are coining money and say it is the best selling article out. Sample 25 cents. Six for $1. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. Send for sample half-dozen and canvass your town.

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SIX STATIONERY PACKAGES, and SIX of the LLOYD COMBINATION for TWO DOLLARS.

BRIDE & CO.,
709 Broadway, N. Y.
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DR. WHITTIER'S Marriage & Health Guide.

144 pages. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. Sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 13 4w

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Wagons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a neat stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Panel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with all kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

Household Recipes.

CENTENNIAL BISCUIT.

Make a good corn mush, just as if you were going to eat it with milk; when it is lukewarm, take a quart of it, work in flour enough to make a stiff dough, make it into biscuits, put in your bake pan and set it in a warm place over night: bake in a very hot oven and you have the best and sweetest biscuit you ever ate. Eat while hot for breakfast.

SWEET RUSK.

One pint of warm sweet milk; half a cup of butter; one cup of sugar; two eggs; one tea-spoonful of salt; half a cup of lively yeast; make a sponge with the milk, yeast, and enough flour for a thin batter, and set it in a warm place at night just before retiring. In the morning add the butter, eggs, and sugar, previously beaten up well together, the salt, and flour enough to make a soft dough, mold with the hands as long as your patience will permit, into balls of uniform size; set close together in a pan, and then let them rise until very light. After baking, rub over the tops a cloth dipped in molasses.

VEAL OLIVES WITH OYSTERS.

Cut large, smooth slices from a fillet of veal; trim them into uniform shape and size, and spread each neatly with a dressing made of bread-crumbs and a little chopped salt pork, season with pepper and salt; over this spread some chopped oysters—about three to a good sized slice of veal. Roll them up carefully and closely, and bind each with twine. Lay them in a dripping-pan; put in a tea-spoonful of boiling water, and bake until they are a delicate brown; baste them two or three times with melted butter while baking; remove the olives to a hot dish and cover, while you add a little oyster-liquor to the gravy left in the dripping-pan. Let this simmer for three or four minutes; thicken with a teaspoonful of browned flour and boil up once. Remove the twine carefully, so as not to break the olives; pour the gravy over them and serve very hot.

SPINACH.

Pick it over very carefully and wash it in several waters, for the spinach is very apt to be gritty. Let it remain in the last water until it is time to put it over the fire. Take out with your hands, shake each bunch well, and put it into the saucepan with a handful of salt. Press the spinach down with a spoon, and let it boil till tender—but not to rags, or until it is past recognition, as generally served at restaurants; when tender, turn it into a colander and press out the water. Place it in a dish and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in rings. Spinach requires no water in boiling, the expressed juice being sufficient to keep it moist, and the flavor is much finer without water than with it. Those in the habit of using water, should try this method and note the contrast.

A good substitute for potatoes is hasty pudding or "mush" fried after the meat. Make the pudding and let it stand until cold, cut in pieces, and fry a nice brown.

There will be more early varieties of potatoes planted this year than usual in order to escape the late floods of the potato beetle.

Spotted Tail's Daughter.

Spotted Tail has a daughter named Shonkoo, which means the Red Road, who has recently been married to Mr. Lone Elk, a dashing young buck. There is a little bit of romance about Shonkoo. Not long ago two sisters of charity visited their Agency, and were presented to Spotted Tail during their stay. He was well pleased to meet them and had a friendly "talk" with them at Col. Mills's house. In the course of the conversation they asked him if he would like to give them Shonkoo to go and live with them in a convent. He said yes, he would like it very much. Then they sent for Shonkoo and asked her if she would like to go; but she remained silent, vouchsafing no answer to their question. Her father urged her to speak, to say yes; but still she was silent, and the interview thus terminated. That night Shonkoo eloped with Lone Elk, to whom she managed to convey the intelligence that her father was about to send her away. Shonkoo is considered quite pretty. She has good taste in dress, for an Indian woman, and understands English, but dislikes to speak it; and she is proud enough to be a princess.—[N. Y. Herald.

Why is a parrot's perch like a person's special qualification? Because he climbs himself on it.

Why are gentlemen's love letters so liable to go astray? Because they are always misdirected.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Taxes,

May 1, 1877, to April 30, 1878.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238 and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, **to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business** a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year, beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877.

A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax, as above.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to **Jno. H. Burrows,** Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Special-Tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt from the person or firm ordering the same of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail, ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., Jan 23, 1877. 15-4t

Medical.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me, Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mr. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
130 Monterey street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large, deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations, by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but I felt worse from its effects; still I persevered and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Ye I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous sweating as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my scalp trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist E. Church.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

15-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or county. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4 -tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.....BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-1-1y

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n51-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIER.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Petty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and raising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot 209 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

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all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-2f-1y A. H. COX.

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Bread, Cakes and Pies,

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New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of David Ertle, administrator of, &c., of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, Centre county, deceased.
2. The account of George W. Rumberger, administrator of &c., of George B. Rumberger, Late of Patton township, deceased.
3. The account of W. E. Henderson, executor of Mary Henderson, late of Huston township, deceased.
4. The account of George Travel, guardian of Samuel S., Wesley S. and Mary E. Travel, minor children of John Travel.
5. The account of E. B. Hosterman, administrator of &c., of John Hosterman, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The account of Albert Owen, trustee of the estate of William Atherton, late of Philipsburg.
7. The account of Joseph Shirk and Aaron Lukenbach, administrators of &c., of Reuben M. Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
8. The account of F. W. Barnhart, administrator of &c., of Henry Barnhart, late of Boggs township, deceased.
9. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Richard P. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
10. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Alexander R. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
11. The account of John L. Musser, guardian of Laura V. Morton, minor child of Robert and Susannah Morton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
12. The account of William Lair, Jr., administrator of &c., of Wm. Laird, Sr., late of Worth township, deceased.
13. The tenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads & John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, deceased.
14. The partial account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Alexander Sample, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
15. The account of J. C. Sample, administrator of &c., of Margaret Sample, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
16. The account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving executor of the will of M. T. Milliken, late of the borough of Bellefonte.
17. The account of Samuel Milliken, Jr., surviving guardian of Clara V. Milliken, under the will of M. T. Milliken, deceased.
18. The account of Robert Glenn, guardian of Daniel Bailey, minor child of James Bailey, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. The account of Joseph Hoy, administrator of &c., of William Corl, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
20. The account of Daniel P. Shope and Jos. A. Rankin, executors of the last will and testament of James A exander, late of Milesburg, deceased.
21. The first account of John Garbrick, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Martha Cole, late of Spring township, deceased.
22. The account of George Korman, guardian of Louisa Frazier (now deceased), a minor child of Jonathan Frazier, deceased.
23. The account of Samuel Frank, administrator of &c., of Mary Confer, late of Penn township, deceased.
24. The account of Samuel Frank, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell real estate of Solomon Confer, late of Penn township, deceased.
25. The final account of Ira C. & J. R. Leathers, executors of the last will and testament of John Leathers, late of Howard township, deceased.
26. The supplementary account of A. R. Barlow & William V. Beckwith, executors of the last will and testament of Clement Beckwith, late of Port Matilda, Centre county, deceased.
27. The account of F. H. Vanvalzah, administrator of &c., of R. F. Vanvalzah, of Gregg township, deceased.
28. The first partial account of D. G. Bush, administrator of &c., of George M. Yocum, esq., late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
29. The partial account of George R. Boak, administrator of the estate of James K. Boak, late of Burnside township, deceased.
30. The account of Cyrus Wasson, administrator of &c., of John Wasson, late of Harris Township, deceased.
31. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of John W. Biddle, a minor child of Wm. Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
32. The account of Adam Stover, guardian of W. F. Biddle, a minor child of William Biddle, late of Centre county, deceased.
33. The account of Mrs. Mary B. Valentine, administratrix of &c., of Reuben B. Valentine, late of Spring township, deceased.
34. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Anna K. Fulton, late Anna K. Moon, minor child of Charles Moon, late of Centre county, deceased.
35. The account of Thomas Dale, administrator of &c., of William Dale, late of Belmont, Centre county, deceased.
36. The partial account of Joel Kling, Jr., executor of &c., of Joel Kling late of Miles township deceased.
37. The account of William Allison, Jr., guardian of Nora Dauenbaugh, minor child of Jacob Daughenbaugh, late of Centre county, deceased.
38. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Alvira Cottar, late Alvira Lucas, minor child of Henry M. Lucas, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
39. The account of A. J. & D. W. Shivery, administrators of &c., of David Shivery, late of Patton township, deceased.
40. The final account of J. P. Gephart, sole acting administrator of the estate of Jacob S. Awl, of Harris township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
14-2t Register.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $1 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9 5-1y

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Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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NO CHILD NEED DIE

OF CROUP.

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
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DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
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WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

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Our New York Letter.

Old Prob. on His Hind Legs—Superabundance of Weather in Manhattan—Condition of Her Highways—A Novel Remedy—The Immortal Ring—More "True Inwardness"—A Genuine Centenarian—Older than Uncle Sam—Amusements—The Children's Carnival—Italian Opera—Debut of Anna Dickinson—Telephone Concerts.

NEW YORK, April 16, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—How any correspondent can be expected to write a letter worth reading after such a spell as we have just been through is more than I can understand. Talk about your equinoctials! This must have been old Equinox himself. When it hasn't rained it snowed: and when it hasn't done either it has hailed; and all the rest of the time it's been colder than the upper end of the North pole and blown great guns. Verily, as Mark Twain puts it, we have had weather enough to go all around, and some left over to give to the poor. I ask you, therefore, as a man and a Christian, how I could be expected to go hunting round during such a time for items respecting events which would be absolutely ashamed to happen during such weather? But as my necessity knows no law save that of filling my appointed column at the appointed time, and as I have already spread my excuse over as much space as I dare give them, I will proceed to business, giving you fair warning, however, that if I can't find enough genuine facts to fill out my letter, I shall not scruple to manufacture as many as may be necessary to make up the deficit.

And right at the start, one subject appropriate for present reference suggests itself, the facts regarding which have neither to be sought out nor manufactured—and that is the condition of the streets of New York at this time. I do not believe that ever before in the history of the city were there such a lazy, inefficient, rascally set of men in the street cleaning department as at present. Sheltering themselves behind technicalities, or squabbling among themselves, or brazenly and openly refusing to act, they have almost totally neglected their business all winter; and now nine-tenths of the city streets are in a state which would be disgraceful to a country plank road in the worst of weather. It is but a few days ago since I was one of a company of over a hundred pedestrians, who at one of the busiest corners of Broadway found themselves confronted with a slimy pond of semi-liquid filth, broad and deep enough to be utterly impassable. I at once recognized the spot as one where I had, a few months previous, lost an overshoe in the same old slough.

Such being the state of things on Broadway the condition of the poor and densely populated streets on the east and west sides may be imagined. On one of these unfortunate avenues I noticed, a short time since, within the space of a single block, some dozen piles of garbage, the accumulation of many weeks. One of these stood over ten feet high, and into its top some of the neighboring sufferers, in bitter derision of the city government they are taxed to support, had stuck an American flag. The notice taken of this particular instance, and the feeling it created has, I believe, induced those high and mighty despots of the cart and shovel to remove a portion of the obstructions, but there remain hundreds of similar cases of which no notice is taken.

The whole city press is out this week with a genuine sensation, a tale of adventure and escape by land and sea as thrilling and romantic as the widest fiction, with the additional charms of being founded on fact, and relating to one of the most prominent characters now before the public. This is the story of Tweed himself from before his escape in December, 1875, to the present time, made up from his private diary and his personal narrative. The mysteries of his flight and absence, which were a ninefold "nine days wonder" at the time of their occurrence, are now explained for the first time. How the fugitive laid his plans, how he finally eluded his captors, how and where he lay in concealment, and all subsequent circumstances are here given with graphic power. In view of the present renewed interest in the hero of this story, and his old confederates, its publication is creating an unusual excitement.

A beautiful scene was witnessed at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the long expected children's carnival, in which over a thousand happy juveniles with fancy costumes, happy faces and sparkling eyes participated. The dresses, decorations and dances were very handsome, and the freshness and exuberance of the little ones' enjoyment stood out in refreshing contrast to the *blase* and semi-indifferent air which prevaded the ball of children of larger growth which followed this pretty festival. Both carnival and ball were for the benefit of a charity, and netted between four and five thousand dollars.

Wednesday, the fourth, witnessed the metropolitan debut of Miss Anna Dickinson at the Eagle Theatre, where she appeared as Anne Boleyn in her own drama, "A Crown of Thorns." Anna is an undoubted success as a lecturess, but her acting has brought upon her a broadside of criticism.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—I, L. W. Munson, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877,

for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the provisions of the Act of Assembly, in reference to the erection of a poor house in said County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert (Astonsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson, (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson, (new precinct) in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eaglevil e

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K Boak

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre County.

And now, February 26, 1877, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Centre county present, praying the court to order an election to be held, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, that the qualified voters of Centre county may accept or reject the provisions of the Act of Assembly in reference to the erection of a poor house in said county.

And now, February 26, 1877, the within petition presented and duly considered, and thereupon it is ordered that an election be held by the qualified voters of the county of Centre, at the several places of holding the general and township elections in the several boroughs and townships of said county on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1877, for the purpose of determining by the votes of said county, whether the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a poor house for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth," approved the 8th day of May, 1876, will be accepted by a majority of the voters of said county. The said election to be conducted by the officers of the general and township elections, and the tickets to be voted to have written or printed on the inside thereof "for acceptance" or "against acceptance." The constable of each borough or township to give at least 15 days notice of the time and place of holding said election by posting six written or printed handbills in the most public places in said township.

By the Court.

J. H. O.

Certified from the record, at Bellefonte, this 1st day of March, A. D., 1877.

A. WILLIAMS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a poor-house, and for the support of the poor in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, It is the duty of society to make provision for the comfortable maintenance of those upon whom fortune has frowned who are found to be destitute and void of the means of support; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth may select such real estate as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of their respective counties, and shall submit such, with selection, together with the terms and conditions upon which such real estate can be purchased in fee simple, to the court of quarter sessions in and for the proper county, and if the same shall be approved by said court, the county commissioners shall take a conveyance therefor in the name and for the use of corporation mentioned in the fourth section of this act; and they shall certify the proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of such county, and the same shall be entered at length upon the records of such court.

SECTION 2. That at the next general election to be held after the purchase of the real estate as provided for in the first section of this act, the qualified electors of such county shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county to be directors of the "Home for the Destitute" of said county; said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the Commonwealth in every respect, and the said directors shall meet at the Court House in their respective counties on the first day of December following their election, and divide themselves, by lot, into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, that of the third at the end of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode above described may serve for three years, and one-third years shall be chosen annually thereafter.

SECTION 3. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the twelfth section of this act shall, within ten days after he is notified of his said election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation as prescribed by article seven, section one of the constitution; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by said directors for the time being as similar debts are by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of said office.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be a body politic and corporation in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever relative to the poor of said county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The Directors of a Home for the Destitute of the county of ——" and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of eight thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever for the benefit of the poor aforesaid; to take and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, under the supervision of court as aforesaid, as may be donated to them by deed or otherwise, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comfort of the inmates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said persons; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said destitute persons respectively, and to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, after before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years: *Provided*, That no child be bound out for a longer time than till he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *Provided also*, That no child shall be apprenticed without the limits of the state; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all

Election Proclamation.

business relating to said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, as soon as may be, after their election and organization as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining said establishment and furnish said estimate to the county commissioners, who shall add the same to their yearly estimate preparatory to levying their tax for the coming year, and they shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the county commissioner as they may deem necessary, as to keep the improvements or alterations that may be required to pace with the necessities of the occasion, and the commissioners aforesaid shall make such changes and improvements as they may deem necessary; and for the purposes of this act the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized to procure a loan, for which they may pay interest not exceeding six per centum, if they deem it best to do so, said loan not to exceed three-fourths of the amount necessary for the purchase of said property and the erection of the necessary buildings; said loan to be gradually reduced and to be entirely cancelled within five years.

SECTION 6. That the amount necessary to defray the annual expense of the "Home for the Destitute" shall be paid over to the county treasurer, and by him paid out on warrants drawn on him by the county commissioners, upon orders presented to them, signed by the president of the board of directors, and countersigned by the secretary, and to which the seal of the corporation shall be attached; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep the accounts of the "Home for the Destitute" in a set of books to be provided for that purpose, and said accounts shall be audited by the county auditors at the same time the other accounts of the county are audited by them, and to publish annually a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said "Home for the Destitute" at the same time and in the same manner the annual county statement is published; and the judges of the several courts of the said county, and the ministers of the gospel of the different denominations, shall, *ex officio*, be visitors of said institution, and shall have the privilege, at all reasonable times, to visit and examine the condition of the same, including the books of said institution, in which shall be kept an account of all expenses of the same, as also of all the receipts of the same, as well as those derived from the county treasury as the productions of the farm and the industry of its inmates, as also whatever gifts or bequests they may have received from whatever source the same may have been derived.

SECTION 7. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be given to the overseers of the poor in the various districts of said county, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to said "Home for the Destitute," which order the overseers are required to comply with or otherwise forfeit the cost of all further maintenance, except where by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers directing them to maintain such poor person until he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then to remove the said person and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of said home, together with said order, and the charge and expense shall be paid by the said directors.

SECTION 8. That the said directors shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace of said county, directed to any constable of the same county or to the overseers of the proper district or of any district in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any person in need of assistance or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere; *Provided*, That their expense in any case does not exceed that for which they could be maintained in the said home.

SECTION 9. That the said directors or a majority of them shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government, control and support of said home and of the revenues thereunto belonging and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance; *Provided*, That the same be not repugnant to this or any other of the laws of this state or of the United States; *And provided further*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions for the time being of said county and shall have received the approval of the same.

SECTION 10. That a quorum of said directors shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said home at least once in every month and visit the apartments and see that the inmates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 11. The annual salary of the said directors shall be one hundred dollars each.

SECTION 12. That in case any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise of any of the said directors, the court of quarter sessions of the respective county shall fill such vacancy until the next general election.

SECTION 13. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect shall have full force and effect as fully as if this act had not been passed, and when the same may have been fully adjusted and settled, all monies remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several districts in said county, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of said county to be by them added to the road fund and applied as road tax is by law applied in said county.

SECTION 14. That as soon as the poor of said county shall have been removed to the home of said county and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over the office of overseers of the poor thereafter shall be abolished.

SECTION 15. That all fines, forfeitures or bequests for the use of the poor shall be payable to the county treasury for the use of said home, and the directors are hereby authorized to demand and receive the same and in the name of said corporation may bring suit for the recovery of all money belonging to said institution, to plead and be impleaded in all matters of law and equity and to prosecute all such suits to final judgment, and the money so recovered shall be paid into the county treasury and shall be applied in liquidation of the debt of the institution and the support of its inmates.

SECTION 16. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any county or district that has already within it a county or district poor-house or houses under any special law, nor to any county or district unless the same shall be accepted by a majority of the voters of such county or district at an election for that purpose to be ordered by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; *Provided*, That the directors of the poor may erect and maintain two houses for the destitute in any county containing a population of over (50,000) fifty thousand inhabitants and (600) six hundred square miles.

SECTION 17. That whenever the county commissioners of any county see pr per from any cause whatsoever not to comply with the requirements of this act, any four or more townships of any county through a commissioner appointed by the poor overseers of each township can proceed to procure real estate as provided by the first section of this act; *Provided*, That in all cases it shall be necessary for the majority of the commissioners to concur in all acts before the court shall take cognizance of the same; *And provided further*, That district poor-houses shall be governed by all the provisions of this act the same as county poor-houses, except as far as relates to the appointment of commissioners by the poor overseers forming the aforesaid district.

SECTION 18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 8th day of May, A. D. 1876.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Are daily opening new and desirable styles of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

in wonderful assortment and at the lowest possible prices.

Our stock of

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS TEXTURES

is immense and comprises everything desirable in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS.

Black & Mourning Goods.

In this department we display a stock of everything in

BLACK GOODS,

Including

BLACK CASHMERES
CRAPES.
BLACK HERNANIES, ETC., ETC

IN OUR SHAWL AND SUIT ROOM

we exhibit a great variety of

LADIES' SUITS, DOLMANS, ETC.,

made by experienced artists.

INDIA, PAISLEY AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,

largely our own importations.

At our Print Counter

we are selling Merrimacks, Cochecoes, and all

BEST CALICOES AT 6 CTS. PER YARD.

We desire a reputation for cheapness only in its true meaning, REAL ECONOMY in the purchase of thoroughly reliable fabrics.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.
9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of "McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue (usually opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks**
Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.
9-3m Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.
9-4-tf

A Great Reduction in Prices of

GUNS, REVOLVERS, ETC.

Prices reduced from 20 to 33 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. R. IVINS, No. 2203 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1 6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office. v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

HOTEL
FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
—IN—
Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

DANIEL RHOADS,
9-7-tf Gen. Sup't.

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's
STAR
PARLOR
ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.
WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. F. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,
AGENT,
8-36-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and CUTS are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

EARLES HOTEL,
Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.
13-2m

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. C. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Cardinal red is very fashionable at Roopsburg—worn on the extreme end of the nasal protuberance.

——A new house has been commenced on the corner of Ridge and Linn street. Mr. John Ardell is building it, and when done it will be taken possession of by Rev. Crittenden.

——The election to be held on the 21st inst., for the purpose of adopting or rejecting a county alms-house, will be conducted by the boards of election chosen in February, 1877.

——You can buy new styles of wall paper at from 7 to 14 cents per bolt at James Welch's book store. He will sell you tooth brushes at 14 cents each; hair brushes at 11 cents each; photograph albums at one-half former prices. He has also splints of all sizes, colors and prices.

——If our readers miss any advertisements from this week's issue, that were in last week, they may know that they were stopped because we published, at the solicitation of some temperance men, an advertisement of the names of the petitioners for license, with their vouchers.

——When men begin to believe their eyes there'll be fewer accidents to chronicle. A Pottsville man refused to believe that a circular saw at which he was looking, the other day, was in motion. He reached for it, and the end of his thumb flew across the room and lodged in a pile of shingles.

——There has been no advertisements stopped since our last issue, except in one instance, and that is where one of the firm signed a petition for license and then wished to bulldoze us for publishing his name. We understand that there are some temperance ladies and gentlemen in town who propose to make a note of this.

——Mr. John A. Gamble White, brother of Mrs. Boyd A. Packer, and a son of Hon. Allison White, formerly a resident of Lock Haven, died at his father's residence in Philadelphia on Monday. He was about thirty-three years old and a native of Jersey Shore. He was well and widely known in this section, where many friends lament his early death.

——Our borough fathers, as will be seen in our report of the proceedings, took it upon themselves to elect a cabinet maker Street Commissioner. It is now proposed to inaugurate municipal reform by veneering and varnishing the bridges, jointing and glueing the Wykoff pavements, polishing the street crossings and O. G. the curb-stones. This, with many other items of reform, including nepotism, will make this the "shiniest" town this side of Jerusalem. Who says we do not live in a world of progess?

——The special attention of the public is called to the new and choice selection of pocket-books just received at Mr. James Welch's book store. These are to be sold at figures which will insure their ready sale, and Mr. Welch informed us that he himself was astonished at the low prices at which he would be enabled to sell them. Books which formerly sold at from $1.50 to $2.00 he is now offering for the paltry sum of 33 to 37 cents. Good Morocco leather pocket-books, with nickel rim, only 12 cents. You can buy one of them and have something left to put into it.

——The following are the prices of produce in the Lock Haven curb market as recorded by the *Republican* of last week:

Very little changes were noticed in prices. Eggs have dropped from 25 to 15 and 18 cents per dozen. Butter is sold at 28 and 30. Potatoes sold for $1,00 per bushel. We are unable to account for this reduction, unless it is that those who were holding back for better prices have become frightened and are running their surplus stock into market thus bringing down the price. The poor man can now have a dish of his favorite murphies. Old country ham sold at 15 cents, while side meat brought 12½. Apples retailed slowly at 10 cents per peck. Fresh lard was sold at prices varying from 10 to 14 cents. Chickens 50 to 60 cents per pair. Fresh apple-butter sold for 50 cents per gallon.

——A number of men were standing around an up town street corner, the other evening, discussing politics, etc., when suddenly a seedy looking individual emerged from the crowd and mounted a barrel on the curb stone. He doffed his hat to the assemblage, swung his arms aloft in a commanding manner, and said—

"Gentlemen, this is a great and glorious country; yes, I may say, the biggest kind of a country. For the last thirty years of my life I've been exploring the remotest parts of this wide world. I have crossed the rolling Atlantic, journeyed through Africa's trackless dessert, and scaled the Himalayas, but in all my traveling I have never anchored in a more beautiful strip of country than that which now surrounds me. Look at your mountains, your valleys and streams! Why, living in such a Paradise as this, every one of you should wear a beaming countenance the year round, and live to a ripe old age. But no, such is not the case. I see around me sullen faces; pinched and distorted countenances, with pain and anguish written thereon. I have it! It's a bunion that is sapping your life away; a bunion that is preying on your once sunny disposition; a bunion that is transforming you from a light-hearted, jovial man into a scowling, dejected being, and bringing gray hairs upon your head. But, gentlemen, there's a remedy. [Commotion in the crowd.] Gaze upon your deliverer [holding up a vial]. 'Distilled spirits of blue glass'—safe, sure and speedy. The most stupendous wonder of the age. Gentlemen, will you allow the opportunity to pass? Will you go on leading an accursed life when, for the small and insignificent sum of twenty-five cents, you can purchase comfort, health, longevity"——

But just here some one in the crowd plastered the speaker under the ear with a salt mackerel, which brought the entertainment to a sudden close, and the last that was seen of the bunion man he was pursuing a red-headed urchin down a back alley with a barrel stave under his arm.

——We take the following item from the Tyrone *Herald*, and invite the town council and Chief Burgess of our town to peruse it:

Below will be found a proclamation by D. P. Ray, Sr., Burgess. It is timely an opportune. They are not new ordinances, but old ones which he means to enforce without fear, favor or affection, no matter of what race, color or previous condition of servitude, and in doing so we hope he will have the co-operation and support of all our citizens. If they are not good and ought not to be enforced, they ought not to disgrace our statute books. On the other hand, if they are good and wholesome laws, which we believe they are, they ought to be rigidly enforced. We assure our citizens that the Burgess means business. He has the pluck and backbone to enforce them and he means to do it. So look out for "old Don:"

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, It is known to the Burgess of the borough of Tyrone that many violations of the ordinances are taking place from day to day, and believing that many of them are committed innocently, therefore, take notice, that on and after Monday, April 16, 1877, the following violations will be prosecuted, and full fines imposed, to wit: For obstructing or placing any material whatsoever within 8 feet of the fire plugs, or preventing the free use of the same by the firemen in the case of fire. For the sale of coal oil, camphene, fluid, benzine or powder after dark. For the obstruction of street corners, crossings, walks or pavements. For the assembling or collecting together, or congregating together of boys, men or persons in front of any house or place of religious worship. For obstructing crossings with wagons, carts, horses, sleighs or any other obstruction whatever. For intoxication on the streets, or the use of vulgar or obscene language, or acting in a vulgar and obscene manner, or rioting or fighting on the streets. For playing ball on the streets or alleys, or digging up the streets and alleys without a permit. For destroying, breaking or injuring of shade trees, or the boxes for their protection, or the tying or hitching of any horse or horses or other animal to any tree on the streets of this borough. For throwing of shavings, mud, straw, ashes, stones, brickbats, manure or other filth, or for throwing any dead carcass in the streets or alleys. For the running at large of hogs, sheep, horses, mules or steers. For the firing or burning of fire works in any street or alley. For the placing of any building material, or boxes or any other obstruction in the streets without permit.

DANIEL P. RAY, SR., Burgess.

——Last Monday evening quite an enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association. D. S. Keller, Esq., was chosen to preside, and Rev. Crittenden, secretary. Speeches were made by D. S. Keller, Rev. Crittenden, Rev. Lowrie, Rev. Miller, Prof. Hughes, Gen. Blair, Charles F. Cook, S. S. Lyons, A. O. Furst and others. A committee was appointed to draw up petitions of remonstrance against the licensing of any places to sell spirituous liquors in the borough of Bellefonte for the ensuing year. James Sommerville, Esq., Gen. Blair and Rev. Miller were appointed. Afterward the chairman was added, and still later S. S. Lyons, making the committee consist of five. The committee met immediately after the adjournment of the meeting and appointed Rev. Miller to prepare the general remonstrance and Gen. Blair to prepare a remonstrance against the licensing of saloons or restaurants. The committee then adjourned to meet at the office of D. S. Keller the following evening at half past seven.

——A Gobblers Hollow girl sat down to write her fellow a letter, and on closing remarked, "Oh, when shall I rest in your sheltering arms?" Her delicate sense of propriety detected at once the error, and she rubbed the first out, substituting, "Oh, when shall I rest 'neath thy sheltering ear?" Her fellow thinks that's nice.

——A book agent was bitten on the cheek by a dog down the valley a few days ago. The dog expired in fifteen minutes, in great agony.

——How to cure toothache: Fill the cavity with powdered blue glass, and put your feet to soak. If that don't stop it, yank 'er out.

——The assortment of tinware, broken crockery and defunct coal skuttles in the average back-door yard presents a fine display about this time.

——A Kansas man, by the name of Dey, comes to the front with a pair of twins weighing, together, forty-three pounds. There's no knowing what a "Dey" may bring forth, you know.

——The prospectus of the Danbury *News*, the most interesting humorous publication in America, will be found in another column. Subscribe for the *News*, laugh and grow fat.

——G. W. Weaver, principal of the Curwensville schools, started for Centre county, his old home, last Friday, where he will pass the coming two weeks among his friends and relatives, brothers and sisters, with an occasional somebody else's sister thrown in.—*Curwensville Times.*

——Owing to extraordinary large sales and constantly growing patronage, Mr. J. Newman, Jr., of the Eagle Clothing Store, has again been compelled to visit New York and Philadelphia for new goods, and started yesterday. His low prices and immense sales prove that he is offering bargains, and the people are compelled to buy of him.

——The ladies' spring wraps, from Wanamaker's Grand Depot, are very desirable, and the prices asked extremely low. The boys' clothing is selling at less than cost of material. Examination requested. The balance, if not sold, will be returned Saturday next.

Very respectfully,
tf W. H. WILKINSON.

——Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, has decided that constables and deputy sheriffs who speculate as private individuals through the opportunities afforded them while acting in their official positions, violate the act of Assembly which forbids officers of the Commonwealth receiving "any remuneration," except their regular fees, for anything done in an official capacity.

——How an editor entertains ministers. Read what the Tyrone *Herald* has to say: "Potter's Mills, Centre county, has a Presbyterian minister in the person of Rev. T. A. Robinson, who is a straightforward and polished gentleman, and we doubt not a first-class preacher; and Belleville, Kishacoquillas Valley, can boast of a fine gentlemen and elder in the person of Mr. Campbell. These gentlemen hasked at the writer's cabin during Presbytery.

——Clearfield county lumbermen are fearful that the large body of snow yet lying in the woods will gradually disappear without creating the usual spring floods. We earnestly hope the much looked for warm April showers may soon come that the lumber, on which so many of our people rely for their annual settlement of debts and bills, can be sent to market. From parties who have already been down the river we learn that for prime rafts 9 cents per foot was offered, for fair rafts 7 and 8 cents, oak 10 cents. Hemlock sold as low as 2½ cents. At these prices lumbermen will have small profits on lumber. It is a waste of ink to endeavor to impress owners of timber land that they should let their timber stand, for in a few years the old prices—18 to 22 cents for pine—will be paid. We have reiterated this so often that we now consider the task impossible. By the time your timber tracts are shorn of their wealth of pine the lower markets will be scant of lumber and good prices paid, then the Western lumbermen will reap the harvest to which our own lumbermen would be entitled had they looked ahead.—*Curwensville Times.*

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—We are informed that a frightful accident occurred at Orbisonia, on Friday last, by which James Burket lost his life. Mr. Burket was a cabinet-maker, and on Friday he was engaged in his shop, and finding it necessary to use some oil he picked up a can and put it on the stove to heat the oil it contained. After the can had become very hot he undertook to pour some oil into it, when it exploded, scattering the oil over his person, and in a flash he was a mass of flames. His clothes being saturated with the oil burned like tinder, and before the fire could be extinguished he was frightfully and fatally burned. The flesh was stripped to the bone on his arms and hands in removing the remnants of his clothes which were not consumed by the flames. We learn that his sufferings were intense during the two or three hours that intervened between the accident and the time of his death, and that during a portion of that time, he was so crazed by pain that it required two or three men to hold him in bed. Mr. Burket leaves a wife and nine children, in indigent circumstances, to mourn his shocking and terrible death.[—*Huntington Journal.*

——Sechler & Co. keep the best grocery store in the county.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.—The town council met on Monday evening, Messrs. Bartley, Garman, Harper, Humes, Kline, Montgomery, Reynolds, and Shortlidge being present. The only important business transacted was the election of persons to fill the departments for the ensuing year. The bids were as follows:

Street and water Commissioner, Wm. McCafferty, per day	$ 1 00
James Furey, per day	1 25
Samuel Parker, per day	1 50
George W. Grimes, per day	1 40
Alexander McCafferty, per day	1 50
Cyrus Strickland, for keeping water pipes in order, per month	20 00
Cyrus Strickland, for superintending the streets and water pipes, per day	1 50
James Quinn, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 25
Henry Hoffman, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 25
Henry Hoffman, for Street Commissioner, including plumbing, per day	1 50
Henry Hoffman, for lighting and extinguishing the lamps, per year	145 00
Michael Morrison, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 25
Henry Hoover, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 25
Thomas Shaughnesy, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 30
Thomas Shaughnesy, for street Commissioner, water pipes included, per day	1 40
Amos Glaub	1 25
Peter Conway, for Street Commissioner, per day	1 25
W. S. Galbraith, plumbing, for actual service, per day	1 45
J. W. Barnes, plumbing, for time actually worked, per day	1 75
Charles Brown, for lighting and extinguishing the lamps, per month	9 90
Peter McMahan, per year	100 00
John Bradley, per month	15 00
J. C. Derr, per month	10 00
Richard McCafferty, per month	12 00
John Powers, per month	9 00
Edward Powers, per month	8 00
Joseph Twitmire, per month	14 00
Richard McCafferty, horse, cart and driver, per day	1 90
Patrick Kelley, per day	1 65
Henry Hoover, per day	1 95

Lighting and extinguishing the lamps was awarded to Edward Powers, John Powers guaranteeing the faithful fulfillment of the contract. For the use of a horse, cart and driver Patrick Kelley was the successful bidder, at $1.65 per day. The contract for plumbing, &c., was awarded to Cyrus Strickland. Mr. Strickland's bid was not in strict accordance with the proposal, but the council voted unanimous to accept his offer. The most interesting part of the proceedings was the voting for the street commissioner.

First ballot, Messrs. Bartley, Harper, and Garman voted for Henry Hoffman. Messrs. Humes, Reynolds, and Shortlidge voted for Thomas Shaughnesy. Mr. Kline voted for James Furey, and Mr. Montgomery voted for James Quinn.

Second ballot, Messrs. Bartley, Harper, Garman, and Kline voted for Hoffman. Messrs. Humes, Montgomery, Reynolds, and Shortlidge voted for Shaughnesy.

Third ballot was the same as second.

Fourth ballot, Messrs. Bartley, Garman, Harper, Kline, and Montgomery voted for Hoffman, and Messrs. Humes, Reynolds, and Shortlidge voted for Shaughnesy, whereupon Mr. Hoffman was declared elected street commissioner for the ensuing year.

John Welch was elected janitor at a salary of $25.00 per year. Adjourned.

SUPPER AT THE ROOMS OF THE O. U. A. M.—Last Wednesday evening a fine oyster supper was given at the rooms of the American Mechanics, in Bush's Arcade. The supper was given in honor of the presence of State Councillor Piper, of Philadelphia. Tables were set the whole length of the room and laden with everything good for the inner man which the genius of the ladies (wives and daughters of the members) could devise, the most delicious of cakes, oysters, coffee, &c. Then there were pickles, apples, crackers, nuts, and raisins. All these things were served to perfection. Many ladies were present to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. There were also many invited guests, including the press. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Long for an invitation, and are sorry we were not able to be present in person.

The orchestra of the Centennial Temperance Club enlivened the occasion with some of their excellent music. After all were seated around the festive board State Counciller Piper offered an appropriate and earnest prayer, asking the divine blessing upon the brotherhood. He followed the prayer with a short address, in which he spoke of the prosperity of the order, its future prospects and noble mission. He complimented the ladies for their efforts, and urged them to uphold and assist their husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, and lovers in the good work of extending the benefits of their noble order. Nothing ever prospered that was not sustained and encouraged by the good wishes and smiles of the ladies of our land. He thanked them for their presence upon that occasion. His remarks were well received. After he had concluded, attention was given to the good things before them.

Mr. Piper was compelled to leave upon the evening train, so that his stay was cut short. He found time, however, to entertain them with a humorous story of Hans Von Wagner, which created much merriment. After he had gone the company were entertained with music and speeches until ten o'clock, when all went home thoroughly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

WANTED.—2,000 feet of 2 in. Ash plank at the Bellefonte Planing Mill.
16-2t McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.

——The best thing the farmers know is to Sechler's store to go.

——Last Sabbath afternoon an immense crowd gathered around Spring creek to witness the ceremony of baptism, performed by the Rev. Mr. Biggart, pastor of the Baptist church of Bellefonte. There were fourteen persons immersed, thirteen ladies and one gentleman. The place of immersion was near the west bank of Spring creek, just south of Bayard's foundry. The whole ceremony was very touching. The pastor offered a short but eloquent prayer, after which he proceeded to lead his new converts into the water one by one. The ladies showed great courage and faith; they walked fearlessly forward into the cold water with happy smiles on their faces. The singing, most of which was selected from Sankey and Moody's popular hymn book, the "Gospel Hymns," was very good and appropriate. We congratulate Mr. Biggart on his grand success in bringing so many precious souls safe into the fold of Christ, and hope he may still bring many more. We feel sure he will reap his reward in the better world where Christ has gone before to prepare a home for all those who love and serve Him here below.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

LEMONT, Centre Co., April 12, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—A little leisure has prompted me to give you a few inklings of this comparatively new town and its fine surroundings, presenting, as it does, to mechanics of all trades, and tradesmen of all wares, at the present time a rare chance to locate and prosper with its prospective and certain growth. There are many of that class, undoubtedly, through the country who read weekly your valuable paper, and who would unhesitatingly seek such a desireable point. It has not gained sufficient importance yet to be placed upon the map of the country with other large cities, for it is now only in its childhood, but aspires to greatness in the future, which it cannot help but to attain by its young and enterprising class of citizens. Like many new places, it has its

Ups and downs and alterations,
Bran new plans and speculations.

However, it is fast settling on a solid basis, down to the first ground floor. Less than half a score of years ago its buildings were in the singular number, but to-day are largely in the plural, containing some fine private residences and a number of ware-houses and public buildings of modern style; a new and beautiful stone church, of the Presbyterian denomination, embracing a large and wealthy membership which, wherever located, denotes both intelligence and refinement; an elegant stone residence erected by Mr. John I. Thompson; a fine and commodious banking house erected by the scions of the same family of the same material as the residence, wherein are ponderous vaults and safes to store the accumulating treasurs of its prosperous citizens, so securely protected that no moths can corrupt or the elements of fire or water or foreign invasion molest.

There are two fine stores of general merchandise, also a fine and spacious ware-room awaiting an occupant; a first-class drug store, where all can procure those necessary compound ingredients to cure the ills which flesh is heir to; an elegant jewelry store, where you can find anything from a lady's tiny gold chronometor to the large and elegant rosewood-cased regulator, solid jewelry of all styles, and diamonds of the first water to adorn the persons of lovely ladies (of which the town has a preponderance) or of stylish gentlemen. These two branches of business are presided over by the ever genial young proprietors Messrs. Kennedys.

There are also two blacksmith shops, conducted by experts, a carriage shop, carpenters, saddlers, stove and tin dealers; a No. 1 boot and shoe maker, a fine and spacious public school building, and a first-class temperance hotel (whatever may be gossep by unknowing superficial persons to the contrary), conducted by a native of the Green Mountain State, noted for his hospitality to the weary pilgrim without stamps, and his accomodating and genial disposition to all. At his well-furnished table guests will always find plenty to satisfy the desires of nature, and an agreeable and pleasant lady, the better half, to cater to their wants; and last, but not least, that necessary establishment essential to all well regulated communities, a barber saloon, of which Dave is sole proprietor.

Who clips the hair and shaves the face,
In a stylish manner with ease and grace.
For the latter he pleasantly asks only a dime;
Then if you have not the stamps he gives you time.

Now, Mr. Editor, we should be pleased to have you interview our young and thriving town at most any time. It is situated only nine miles distant from your sanctum sanctorum, over a fine pike road, a delightful drive in a May day, and three miles from the State College. Respectfully,

O. OBIDIAH.

——M'Clellan & Speer are manufacturing the York Feed Cutter, which, for simplicity of construction, ease in operating, cheapness and durability, is equaled by no other cutter in the market. One of these machines will last an ordinary lifetime, a child can operate them, and while they are guaranteed to render entire satisfaction, they can be purchased for about half the price other cutters are sold at. 16 2t

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 8tt

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 12, 1877.

DIED.

MILES—In Milesburg, on Thursday the 5th inst., Mrs. L. L. Miles, wife of T. D. Miles, in the 52nd year of her age.

The deceased had been declining in health for more than a year from pulmonary affection, and the close of her life was attended by dreadful sufferings, all of which she bore with Christian fortitude. She professed conversion and united with the Baptist church when about fourteen years of age, and when her departing moments came she gave unmistakable evidence that God had vouch safed to her the promise, "They that seek Me early shall find Me."—her last words being, "Lord, come quickly and take me to Thy-self."

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 18, 1877.

Trade has been above the average, we note, with those who advertise their wares in this paper. We are glad to know that the people appreciate enterprising merchants.

GRAIN—The wheat market is buoyant and prices are advancing. We make our quotations twenty cents per bushel above last week's prices. This sudden rise in the wheat market is not fully accounted for, but is supposed to arise from the sudden hostile attitude of Russia and Turkey. The wheat in first hands in the county is limited, and farmers will regret that they have sold too soon; but prices hung on such low figures that many determined to sell when they could get $1 25, and when the price went to $1 35 and $1 40 their need of money stimulated them to sell. Taking the average, Bellefonte was ahead of all other markets in the interior, and full prices were paid. The future is always a lottery, and everybody must take his chances in business matters.

CORN—The price of corn has advanced in the East, but not enough to make a change here.

OATS—Are in limited supply, but there is no change in price.

POTATOES—Are scarce. Early Rose are retailing in stores, for seed, at $2 00 per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Red wheat	1 70
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob new	45
Corn, shelled old	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	9 00
Flour, wholesale	9.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12a15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25
Lemons, per doz	52

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	113¾	113¾
" " 5-20 " '65, M. and N	110	110¼
" " " '65, J. and J	109¾	109¾
" " " '67, " "	112¾	112¾
" " " '68, " "	114¾	114¾
" 10-40 coupon	112	11¼
" Pacific 6's, cy	124	124¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	111¾	115
" " c 1881	111¾	112
Gold	106¾	106¾
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	37	37¾
Reading	11¾	12
Philadelphia and Erie	8	9
Lehigh Navigation	20¾	20¾
" Valley	37¾	38
United R. R. of J	131	131¾
Oil Creek	4¾	4¾
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	35	36
Nesquehoning	45	47
North Pennsylvania	42	45
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '69	108¾	109